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That communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher. As this paper is not sent to any new sub-criber, unless paid for in advance, the reception

of it will be a sufficient receipt.

The Agents and others, in sending names, are

County, and the State.

25 Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Finds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the

rublisher,

Any clergyman who will procure four subscribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a

fifth copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subteriber, and when we receive money from him on his sub-scription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

I's Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

The Agents and others who wish to send us tractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with-out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

To Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

certificates of deposite.

J Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency,
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been sent. Without these, we cannot change the direc-

We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of dis-count on uncurrent money in this city. We ear-nestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount.

Washington	, D. C	7		- Par.	
Baltimore	-			- Par.	
Philadelphia	-			- Par.	- cui
New York c	ity			- Par	
New York S	tate			34 F	er ct.
New Englar	id-			- 1/2	do.
New Jersey				- 3/4	do. dis.
Eastern Pennsylvania				- 3/4	do.
Western Pennsylvania			-	- 11/2	do.
Maryland	-	-	-	- 1/2	do.
Virginia				- 3/4	do.
Western Virginia -				- 11/2	do.
Ohio -	-			- 21/4	do.
Indiana -	-	. 17.		- 21/4	do.
Kentucky	-	19.19	T	- 21/4	do.
Tennessee				- 316	do.
Michigan	-			- 3	do.
Canada -				- 5	do.
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1848. LITERARY NOTICES.

Home INPLUENCE: A Tale for Mothers and Daughters By Grace Aguilar. Complete in Two Parts. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Wash-

in whose sentiments we concur, from which we have not been repelled by a tone of mawkish sensibility, and over-righteousness. While the writer keeps steadily in view the great principles of religion, and makes every act and thought amenable to the divine rule of right, she avoids all unnecessary display, and clothes her charming creations with the lovely robe of true Christian humility. The work, as expressed by the title, is designed chiefly for mothers and daughters, but we see no reason why its beautiful inciden and touching narrative should not possess equal attraction for young men. While the press groans with its burden of volumes addressed to wives, mothers, and daughters, for their instruction, edification, warning, and reproof, scarcely a word is nttered, or an intimation given, that our sons and brothers have a single social duty to perform. They are left out of the account altogether, whether because they are thought really exempt from all social responsibilities, or that they do not need instruction, we shall not undertake to determine. In either case, the conclusion is false. Every mother and sister knows that much of the comfort and pleasure of home depends upon the character of sons and brothers; and they need instruction in their home duties, perhaps even more than those who by nature and position are compelled to learn something at least of their du-

suddenly from the sea—whether it was the first, or that others might have been lost in the tumult of the winds and the waves, who might answer? Another, and another, at such rapid intervals, that the danger was evidently imminent, and Edward started to his feet. Again—and he could bear it no longer. Hurriedly exclaiming, 'They are signals of distress, and close at hand! Something must be done; no sailor can sit still, and see sailors perish! he rushed to the beach, closely followed by Mr. Howard, who was resolved on preventing any mad attempt. Crowds of fishermen and townsmen had congregated on the beach, drawn by that fearful sound, which, by the light the foundation of the saure had congregated on the beach. see sailors perish! he rushed to the beach, closely followed by Mr. Howard, who was resolved on preventing any mad attempt. Crowds of fishermen and townsmen had congregated on the beach, drawn by that fearful sound, which, by the light from the guns, seemed scarcely half a mile distant; and yet so perilous was the present appearance of the ocean, that to go to their assistance seemed impossible. Suddenly, however, Edward's voice exclaimed, with the glad and eager tone of perfect confidence, 'They can be saved!—a strong beat and two willing rowers, and I will undertake to reach the vessel, and bring the crew safe to shore. Who among you,' he continued, turning eagerly to the group of hardy fishermen, 'will be my assistants in this act of common humanity? Who possesses willing hearts and able hands, and will lend them?'

"No one who cares for his life! was the sullen answer from one of those he addressed, and the rest stood silent, eyeing, half-disdainfully, half admiringly, the slight figure of the young sailor, revealed, as it was, in the fitful light of the many torches scattered by the various groups along the beach. 'It is well for boys to talk, we

along the beach. 'It is well for boys to talk, we cannot expect old heads on young shoulders; but not a boat, with my consent, leaves the harbor tonight; it would be wilful murder?

"'I tell you I will stake my life on the venture,' answered Edward, his passion rising high. 'Am I speaking to sailors, and can they hesitate when they hear such sounds? Give me but a boat, and I will go by myself; and when you need aid, may you find those to give it! you will scarce dare. wington, D. C.

We have read this work with much pleasure.

It is one of the few modern productions of the press on the important subject of home education, which we concur from which we

instruction in their home duties, perhaps even more than those who by nature and position are compelled to learn something at least of their duties and obligations.

This work is admirably designed to interest all classes. From it all may learn something useful. It is strictly a tale of home, and the most intense interest is excited by the narrative, without a word of love, a single courtehip or marriage, among the principal characters. Such a book is rarely to be met with.

We select from its pages the following scene:

The principal sctor, Edward, is a young mid-hipman—a brave, warm-heartich, but impulsively youth—who, from early childhood, with his or phan sister Ellen, received a mether's love and care from their Aust Emmelline.

He is at home, on leave, and is suffering the plensity of youthful folly, the consequences of which have involved in the bitterest suffering his innocent and devoted sister, who, to acreen him from detection, becomes herself the victim. His uncle is absent, and the agonies of his remoras are heightened by the dread of meeting his stern glance and faithful reproof. Unexpectedly, his uncle returns, after a long and forturing period of uncertainty, during which, no word of him had been received by his santious family.

Edward, in company with the pastor, Mr. Howard, is wistling a small esaport town son business. A storm arizee—and thus the scene is described:

THE STORM.

"In January the weather changed; the tremendous winds gave place to an almost unaturative call, made the parameters of the wave seeming determined to east her back; of the wave serving, and not only made Ellen very company who were strong, and not only made Ellen very company who were strong, and not only made Ellen very company who, for the parameters of almost percentage of a his cheek, and, darring down the company him, for whenever his siete who had been received by his anxieve and his darring the company him, for whenever his siete who had been received by his anxieve and his deceased it was the psight of old oc

Edward and Mr. Howard lingered on the beach; the well-practiced eye of the former tracing, in many little things unseen to fadsmen, the alow but sure approach of a fearful storm.

"It is strange for the seases, but there is certainly electricity in the air; he said, directing Mr. Howard attention to religes of white-fringed meaning of the seases, but there is certainly electricity in the air; he said, directing Mr. Howard attention to religes of white-fringed meaning and the seases and denser; and every and anon, as lashed by some as yet silent and invisible blast, the occan heaved and foamed, and gave sure evidence of approaching fury; 'there will be, if fear, a terrible storm to-night; and look at those birds —(several sea-gulls were skimming along the yaves, almost bathing their white plantage in the blackned waters)—'strange how they always heard tempest.' Emmeline would call the spirits of the blast, reveiling in the destruction it forefells."

"It is approaching already,' rejoned Mr. Howard as along hollow blast seamed and shivered watching its progress with an almost pleasurable feeling of excitement, only wishing he could but be on the eas, to enjoy it as such a promote watching its progress with an almost pleasurable feeling of excitement, only wishing he could but be on the sea, to enjoy it as such as form described watching its progress with an almost pleasurable feeling of excitement, only wishing he could but be on the sea, to enjoy it as such as form the sease of the sease o

SOCIAL DISTINCTION; or Hearts and Homes. By Mrs. Ellis author of " Women of England," &c. D. Appleton & Co.,

The name of the popular author is a sufficient troduction to this work to American readers. It is issued in numbers, and only the first and second have yet been published in this counwell-directed blow against cruel and proscriptive

nia avenue.

For the National Era. TEUTONIC PREFIXES IN ENGLISH.

Derivation of words, or the formation of words by internal change of vowel and by suffixes, gives by different forms of ideas; as, drink (noun,) drinker, drinking (participle,) drinking (noun,) drench, all forms or modifications of the radical idea, to drink. Composition, or the combination of two words, each expressing a distinct idea, so as to form one word, expressing one idea, is a development of the species from the genus, and gives us different species of ideas; as, school-house, state-house, all species under the general term house. This process is especially adapted to form substantives.

The formation of words by prefixes, that is, by particles denoting not distinct ideas, but merely relations, is also a development of the species of ideas; as, school-house, state-house, all species under the general term house. This process is especially adapted to form substantives.

The formation of words by prefixes, that is, by particles denoting not distinct ideas, but merely relations, is also a development of the rediction of the extension of slavery. I regret most particularly that that distinguished statesman should have grown so distrustful that he should fear treachery—for of all things this seems to me the very extreme of nervousness, to fear that, after being two years in the same truckle-bed with John Tyler. [Great laughter.]

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Another question, in regard to which much control of the extension of slavery. I regret most particularly that that distinguished statesman should fear treachery—for of all things this seems to me the very extreme of nervousness, to fear that, after being two years in the same truckle-bed with John Tyler. [Great laughter.]

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Another question, in regard to which much can be added to form substantives.

the lender shall be rewarded handsomely. If there be such risk, I ask none to share it; my life is my own, and I will peril it?

"It would have made a fine scene for a painter, that young, slight form, and boyish face, surrounded by those weatherbeaten men, every countenance expressing some different emotion, yet glare, so lurid on the pitchy darkness; the sheets of foam, rising and falling like showers of darallings and ship like showers of darallings and ship like showers of daralling snow; the craggy background; and, out at sea, the unfortunate vessel, a perfect wreck, struggling still with the fast rising waters. Mr. Howard saw all, but with no thought of the picturesque, his mind was far otherwise engaged.

"By Neptune! but your honor shall not go alone! I have neither parent, nor sister, nor wife, to pipe for me, if I go; so my life must be of less moment than yours, and if you can so peril it, why should not I?" exclaimed a stalwart young fisherman, advancing; and Edward eagerly grasped his rough hand, conjuring him to get his boat at once, there was not a moment to lose; but the example was infectious, and an old man hastily stepped forward, declaring the youngsters had taught him his duty, and he would do it.

"Great God! what do they say?" exclaimed Edward, as his younger companion hastened down the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat to the leeward of the beach to bring his boat t

(2.) Where the meaning of the prefix is not obvious; as, answer, begin, forsake, withstand, upbraid.

braid.

(3) Where the prefix has lost its local meaning, and acquired a metaphorical one; as, outbid, uphold, overdo, underbid, forego, bemoan, begird, becharm, forgive, forswear.

(4) Where the prefix denotes time; as, outlive, overline, foresee.

vertice, foresee.
(5) Where the prefix has an unusual physical

(5.) Where the prefix has an unusual physical meaning; as, overtake, overturn, withstand.

(6.) Where the retraction of the accent in certain verbal derivatives has preserved the word from being lost; as, offset, income, outcast, upstart, downfall, overfall, undershot, forenamed, bygone.

(7.) A few other verbs, mostly obsolescent; as, inbreed, infold, outbud, outbar, gainstand, gainsay.

The difference between these compounds and the use of a separate particle may be illustrated by comparing inhold with hold in, outrun with run out, uphold with hold up, overthrow with throw over, understand with stand under, forego with go before, backslide with stide back, withhold with hold with.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JOHN VAN BUREN IN FANEUIL HALL.

We make some extracts, at random, from the speech of Mr. Van Buren, in Boston, on Wednesday evening last, as we find it reported in the Boston Republicon:

MISTAKE IN TAYLOR'S NOMINATION. MISTAKE IN TAYLOR'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of General Taylor, in my humble judgment, fails to address itself to the very people it was intended to attract. He was nominated under the impression that there is in mere military character something to dazzle the mind of the ignorant, and draw them to the support of the political party in which they are employed.

THE REASONS.

THE REASONS.

Now, the nominations of General Jackson and General Harrison should have taught politicians a totally different lesson. General Jackson was beaten at his first nomination, when his military reputation was more fresh, and afterwards elected, when he had acquired civil qualifications. General Harrison was also beaten at his first nomination. They were both beaten until they became the exponents of a political principle, and then, of course, superadded to their military reputation—having political principle, and then, of course, superadded to their military reputation—having political principle, and capacity, they became candidates known as available. Now, the availability of General Harrison consisted in his warm support of Henry Clay and Whig principles. So, too, of Mr. Polk, who was the great available of modern times. He was supported by Colonel Benton and Mr. Allen, and other prominent Republicans of the country, immediately from the word "go." But here we have General Taylor, already ninety days in the field, and no man present can tell me, unless he has better sources of information than are open to the public, whether Daniel Webster will vote for him or not. Mr. Webster says, that after ninety days' anxious reflection, he has come to the conclusion not to oppose him, and you see he has only sixty days left to bring himself to the conclusion to vote for him. [Cheers and laughter.]

WEBSTER AS THE "LAST ROSE OF SUMMER." I regret that a distinguished citizen in this eighborhood should have found himself so cir-

neighborhood should have found himself so circumstanced, as to one of the candidates upon our platform, that he thinks it ludicrous for him to occupy it. He says, that if the candidate for the Presidency and himself, after being steadily opposed to each other for five-and-twenty years, should find themselves upon the same platform, they would laugh in each other's faces.

He says that this is so ludicrous that he could not doit. But it seems to me that this is unnecessary squeamishness upon the part of that gentleman. It seems to me, that after standing for two years upon theanti-Bank, auti-Tarif, pro-Texas, Slaveholding platform with John Tyler, he would be comfortable anywhere he could get a footing. [Applause, and three groans for Webster.] Standing there, too, after every other man that gave brilliancy to that remarkably intellectual Cabinet of General Harrison had seen fit to leave it; brilliancy to that remarkably intellectual Cabinet of General Harrison had seen fit to leave it;
remaining, I will not say, as the last rose of summer, but certainly that last shoot of Northern
Whiggery which had been grafted on the Tyler
tree. I regret that there should be anything in
the circumstances of our position which should
prevent so eminent a man from occupying our
platform in common with us. [He is coming—
from the crowd.] I hope so.

JOHN'S EULOGY ON "DAD," It would not become me to say how steadfast and how immovable that candidate is in devotion to this principle. I can safely say that this is a try. The story opens well, and promises a rich entertainment. It is written in the spirit of modern progressive philosophy, and seems, as far as plant it there, is entirely new. I can remind we can judge by the numbers before us, to be illustrative of great social truths, while aiming a well-directed blow against cruel and proscriptive

party in one State, with no more idea of carrying the Presidential election than of going to the moon, at the time the action was had. Subsequent circumstances, the Philadelphia Convention, the national character which was to give it movement, has given a different aspect to the whole thing.

At the time it was first done, every reasonable man will concede that there was no prospect of doing anything else than making a naked operation of principle. I may ask any politician, what one of them has sacrificed more personal comforts, and more private or political friendship, than has been sacrificed by him who first took this position with regard to the extension of slavery. I regret

Another question, in regard to which much controversy has arisen, is the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In regard to that, the opinions of the candidate for the Presidency have been largely discussed. He is charged by individuals at the South with having abandoned the opinions he once entertained. Unquestionably opinions he once entertained. Unquestionably he did say, after he was elected to the Presidency in 1837, that he would veto a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He unin 1837, that he would veto a bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He undoubtedly does say now, that he thinks it unwise to do it. But if both Houses of Congress see fit to do it, he will not veto such a bill. And his justification is to be found, if found at all, in the changed state of the country. Eleven years have passed since that declaration was made. The South were then defending themselves, as they urged. They were contenting themselves with the territory they had then acquired. Since then, they have brought Texas into the Union by war. They have forced this question into two consecutive elections. Nay, they have demanded that the candidate for the Presidency now should prostrate himself at the feet of the Slave Power, and should be willing to concede that they have the right, independent of any legislation whatever, to march with the armies and the power of this country into free territory, and plant there the evil and curse of slavery. Is it not, then, time that the full constitutional power of this country should be executed in abolishing this evil? Can it be the part of a statesman, would it be the part of a wise man, to resist the action of the representatives of the people, if they choose to take this course?

"SAVE ME FROM MY EPIENDS!"

course? "SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!" "SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS:"

The Cass men agree entirely that we are destroying the prospects of General Taylor; and the Taylor men agree perfectly that we are destroying the prospects of General Cass. [Cheers, And yet they both turn in and abuse us much more unmercifully than they abuse each other. Now, is this backing their friends, or telling the truth, as they really believe! [Cheers.]

JOHN'S OPINION OF DANIEL.

(6) Where the prefix has an unusual physical meaning; as, overtake, overtura, withstand.

(6) Where the retraction of the accent in certain verbal derivatives has preserved the word from being lost; as, offset, income, outcast, upstart, demniall, overfall, undershot, forenamed, bigone.

(7) A few other verba, mostly obsolescent; as, inbreed, infold, outbud, outbud, pountand, gainsay.

The difference between these compounds and the use of a separate particle may be illustrated by comparing whold with hold in, outrus with rom out, uphold with hold in, outrus with trom out, uphold with hold in, outrus with trom out, uphold with hold in, outrus with trom out, uphold with hold with

ment. Members of Congress, I think, are beginning to learn that the whip which they feel on their backs, the handle of it is with the People, their backs, the handle of it is with the People, and not in the White House! [Great sensation, and tremendous applause.] The manner in which they countermarched upon the question of slavery, in Congress, at the last session, and toward the heel of it, shows that they begin to know where they live, and where they have to go home to !—[Loud and unrepressed enthusiasm.]

JOHN AMONG THE PROPHETS.

The American Revolution was fought to achieve our independence from Great Britain. The late war was fought to establish the freedom of the seas. But the civil contest now waging is to achieve personal freedom and universal emancipation. (Repeated and ovarwhelming cheers.)

It must, therefore, stimulate the energies of this people. It would necessarily do so. And it will not be enough, standing, as we do, on the platform of the Revolution, to say hereafter, "I am an Old Colony Whig—I am a Massachusetts Whig—I am a Marshfield Whig!" But you will have to be something greater and better—a Revolutionary Whig! [Applause.] In such a contest as this, I can answer only for one State. I speak decidedly of the State of New York. I speak, of course, under a liability of being mistaken, but I think I can say with safety, that I do not know another man who has seen and heard as many people speak as I have during the last six weeks. I have been in public meetings in New York, Albany, Syracuse, Auburn, Buffalo, Warsaw, Genesee, Goshen, Williamsburgh, and New York, Again—seeing, I should suppose, sixty thousand people in the most dense population which there is in the State of New York. I concede fully my liability to be mistaken, and I give to you the sources of information open to me, and I think I can assure you, with entire confidence, that the thirty-six votes of that State will be cast for the Buffalo nominations. ["Three cheers for New York!" called for, and heartily responded to.]

GRAND BATTLE IN THE EMPIRE STATE—B. F. BUTLER AMONG THE KILLED: JOHN AMONG THE PROPHETS.

York!" called for, and heartily responded to.]
GRAND BATTLE IN THE EMPIRE STATE—B. F.
BUTLER AMONG THE KILLED!

New York has been invaded, not for the first time We have had the Baltimore nominee for the Presidency traversing our State, with Colonel Benton, Senator Allen, and others of less influence, to assist him on his way. [Laughter.] We have now the high honor to have, also, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Postmaster General; and the organ of the Government promises that the President is to follow in five days! He has commenced the war of vengeance against our the President is to follow in five days! He has commenced the war of vengeance against our State, determined that we shall either bleed or starve. Unlike other foreign enemies that bear down upon us—down did! say?—I ought to say up. Leaving the associations at Washington, he comes not only geographically, but intellectually, morally, and politically up. when he comes to New York! [Laughter.] Bearing up upon us, then, he does not even fire a gun to leeward, but fires upon the stern, and kills the first man he fires at. [Mr. Butler.] It was, certainly, after Mr. Butler had been the individual in the New York delegation that put him in nomination—the only one of the thirty-six that separated from his fellows in the Council Chamber in 1844, returned into the Convention and put him in nomination, being followed afterward by the other thirty-five—the man who has sustained him steadfastly and sacredly to the extent of his conscience, and sacredly to the extent of his conscience, which is all we ask of a man in New York—[Laughter]—to cut his head off first, when he is upon the point of supporting the regular Democratic nomination of the State of New York, is

internal communication—with unbounded physical wealth, great intellectual resources, morally, politically, physically—one, at least, of the great States of the Union—why, it required the ingenuity of a Tennessee lawyer, to imagine that he could influence the action of that State by giving or withholding a few thousand dollars! He will find, when he comes, a Democratic party true to principle—a Democracy that means something. WHAT POLK WILL SEE.

He will see a party that recently gave that miraculous proof of their forbearance, faith, energy, and fidelity, by elevating him to the Presidential chair. [Great applause.] He will see that they never forget the respect to the office of President of the United States, and to make that compatible with the respect they feel for themselves! They will let him alone smartly! [Great laughter, and repeated cheering.] No matter what appliances may be brought to bear upon the State of New York—no matter what ingenuity or personal exertion may be there expended—you may rely with entire confidence upon my sincerity when I tell you that the result will be what I have already told you I thought it would be. And if that be so, in my humble judgment no other ticket can be elected by the American People.

VAN'S CHANCES IN THE POLITICAL SCRAMBLE. VAN'S CHANCES IN THE POLITICAL SCRAMBLE.

What Congress will do, I am utterly unable to say; but that a popular election can be made of any other candidate, without the vote of New York, I have not the slightest reason to believe.

The South is notoriously divided—the Southern electoral votes will be distributed unquestionably

The South is notoriously divided—the Southern electoral votes will be distributed unquestionably between Taylor and Cass.

No reasonable calculation can be formed without New York, which will give either of those gentlemen sufficient electoral votes to make him President of the United States; and under such circumstances, I feel as if the Buffalo ticket had as good a chance of election as any one of those now before the People! [Cheers.]

Of this State I would not presume to speak—the State of Massachusetts must speak for itself. [Cries of "It will, it will."] But I have taken some pains to show what is the platform upon which we stand. We stand upon the platform of the Revolution, sketched and planned in the Declaration of Independence—consecrated to Liberty by the best blood shed at Lexington and Bunker Hill; and I should be guilty of infidelity to the citizens of this State—to the cause of Human Liberty—if it could be inferred that I believed, standing here in these old headquarters of Freedom, anything else but that Massachusetts would stand on and by this glorious and true platform!

GENERAL TAYLOR AND THE WHIGS.

The Executive Committee appointed at the Vauxhall meeting of the Whigs, New York, has begun to act with vigor. At a meeting, September 11th, the following proceedings took place: ber 11th, the following proceedings took place:

"Resolved, That having deliberately determined, in obedience to the general will, to adhere to Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore, we carnestly recommend the several districts throughout the State, at the earliest practicable period, to nominate an elector, so that the complete Clay electororal ticket may be before the people by or before the 1st of October.

"Resolved, That throughout this State and the United States, all partice desiring to communicate with this committee address the Secretary forthwith, postage paid.

"By order: WILLIS HALL, Chairman.

"N. CARROLL, Secretary."

The following letter from Mr. Botts, published by order of the Clay Committee, New York, ap-

by order of the Clay Committee, New York, appears to be a final repudiation of Gen. Taylor: pears to be a final repudiation of Gen. Taylor:

RICHMOND, September 6, 1848.

MY DEAR Sin: I received your letter yesterday, by which I was delighted to hear of the fixed purpose—not an Albany flash-in-the-pan—of the determined friends of the Whig cause and of Whig principles, to nominate Henry Clay; for, as matters now stand, admitting General Taylor to be a Whig candidate, (which I utterly deny.) the party is doomed to certain, inevitable, and disgraceful defeat, and every man not wilfully blind must see it. It was an inexcusable blunder to suppose, that from a million and a quarter to a million and a half of the free independent Whig voters could be wheedled into line at the word of command from some fifty or sixty Washington politicians. orivil wisdom, great prudence, great experience, and capacity, are to be the requisites for the Editor of the Editor of the Editor of the Eming Post:

"Dear Sin: I find, from an editorial article in your paper, that is friend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which its context will not warrant. I think that the wrong done New York, by the chicame which sleened the voice of the Domocracy of that State in the Baltimore Convention, takes from the nomination of that Convention, takes from the nomination of that Convention all authority save with those individual members of it who were present, and did not the remounce it. It was my intention to have about the convention all authority save with those individual members of it who were present, and did not the remounce it. It was my intention to have abandoned it, but the oricomustances to which you have adverted in your editorial notice prevented. I became participer consists, by participation in the processings to the close, and I cannot now plead my own wrong to concente myself. I hall vote the nomination simply upon puncilic; my heart is with Mr. Yan Bures and the my wrong to exponent the properties of the should only have thoughf fit to join in a stamped against with the monination of the configuration. Which I utterly deny; the party which discovered the required of the configuration in the convergence of the configuration of the configuration in the processing to the configuration of the configuration of the configuration in the processing to the close, and I cannot now plead my wrong to exonerate myself. I hall vote the nomination simply upon puncilic; my heart is with Mr. Yan Bures and the my the configuration of the nomination of the configuration of the nomination of the configuration of the process of the configuration of the configuration

which he subsequently adopted by a card written by his authority, and published by Balie Peyton, Bullett, &c.; and this declaration was held up by the Taylor men and Whig presses of the country as sufficient to reconcile all Whigs to his election. That Peyton card, and his cordial acceptance of the nomination, had placed him upon the Whig platform; and, just at the moment that many of us had brought our minds to the conclusion to vote for him, however reluctantly, he writes another letter, in which he says he would have accepted the nomination from the Bultimore Convention on the same terms on which he accepted the Philadelphia nomination! What becomes of the Peyton card? And if it be true that there were no terms expressed or implied in the Philadelphia nomination in the would be inconsistent with an acceptance of the Democratic nomination at Baltimore, in what an attitude does it place the Whig party, selecting as their candidate one who could with equal propriety have become the candidate of their opponents? And if not true, in what position does it place General Taylor?

But what I desire to learn is this: If General Taylor is not bound by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, who is? And if he may disregard its recommendations, who may not? And if he is bound by their action, what right has he to lend the influence of his name to the defeat of Mr. Fillmore, who was associated with him by the same body of men, by accepting a nomination with General Butler, a Locofoco, whose election he thereby assists in promoting? In short, his whole course of conduct is insulting to the Whig party, and especially to all who participated in the proceedings at Philadelphia; and if they had any Whig spirit left in them, they would resent it.

If it is ascertained that the purpose of that Convention was perverted from its original legitimate objects of ascertaining and giving expression to public sentiment; by smothering it on the one hand, and manufacturing it on the other; or, in other words, if it had been ascertained

Yours, truly, in great haste, John M. Botts. Meantime, General Taylor is trying to repair the mischief his No-Party letters have done. A second letter to Captain Allison has appeared, of which we find the following account by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun: NATCHEZ, September 12, 1848.

NATCHEZ, September 12, 1848.

Another letter has appeared from General Taylor to Captain Allison, dated Pascagoula, September 4, 1848, in which he complains that he is charged with occupying an equivocal attitude towards various parties, and especially towards the Whigs. His letter then proceeds as follows: He says that this results from partial extracts from his letters being published, which are in reality as bad as positive fabrications. He did not determal communication—with unbounded physicalized that the might alienate his soldiers. When he assented to run, he believed that he was accepting a general call from all parties. He then pays a high compliment to Mr. Fillmore, who he considers as worthy of the first place on the ticket. He then proceeds to say:

"The National Whig Convention nominated me

"The National Whig Convention nominated me as it found me—a decided Whig—but not ultra in my opinions. I would be without excuse if I were to change the relationship which then subsisted. They took me with the deciaration of principles I had made to the world, and I would be without defence if I did anything in the face of that declaration. I have said I would accept a nomination of the Democratic party, but in so doing would not abate one jot or tittle of my opinions written down. Such a nomination as indicated a concurrence of opinion on the part of those making it, would not be regarded with disfavor; and, as a personal compliment to myself, it should not be expected that I would refuse them with insult.

"I shall not modify my views to entice those pro-

not be expected that I would refuse them with insult.

"I shall not modify my views to entice those professing to be Democrats on my side, and I shall not reject them when they join my friends voluntarily. I have frequently said that I was not a party candidate, nor am I, in that straitened and sectarian sense which would prevent my being President of the whole people, in case of election. I did not regard myself such a candidate before the Convention met; and that body did not seek to make me different from what I was, nor did they fetter me down to a series of pledges, which they fetter me down to a series of pledges, which is a fail of the series of pledges, which is a fail of the series of pledges. When Botts is out in a letter in which they fetter me down to a series of pledges, which were to be an iron rule in all, and in spite of all, contingencies that might arise during the Presidential term.

"I am not engaged to lay violent hands indis-

criminately upon all public officers who may dif-fer in opinion from me, and am not expected to force Congress, by a coercion of the veto power, to pass laws so suit me. This is what I mean by not being a party candidate. I would not be a partisan President, and should not be a candidate in the sense that would make me one. This is in the sense that would make me one. This is
the sum and substance of my meaning, and this is
the purport of the facts and circumstances attending my nomination, when considered in their connection with, and dependence on, one or the other.

"I refer all persons who are anxious to this
statement, for a proper understanding of my position towards the Presidency and the People, and
in taking leave of this subject have only to add,
that my two letters to you embrace all the topics
I design to speak on pending this canvass. If I
am elected, I shall do all that an honest zeal may
effect to cement the body of our Union and establish the happiness of my countrymen upon an enduring basis.

"Z. TAYLOR."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER EUROPA. SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

The following despatch, by telegraph, from he correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, at New York, has just come to hand: NEW YORK, Sept. 14-10 P. M.

NEW YORE, Sept. 14—10 P. M.

The royal mail steamer Europa arrived at her wharf this morning, at 8 o'clock, from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 2d instant, bringing seven days later intelligence than the Hibernia, after a passage of twelve days.

In Liverpool, during the week previous to her sailing, favorable representations as to the crops in the United States had induced holders of breadstuffs to offer American descriptions more freely, and the choice afforded was large.

CORN MARKET.—At the Liverpool Corn Exchange on the 1st of September, it was announced that the duty had declined during the week 1s. per quarter on wheat; 6d. per quarter on barley,

that the duty had declined during the week 1s. per quarter on wheat; 6d. per quarter on barley, oats, beans, peas, and rice, for each.

Wheat has declined 3d. to 4d. per bushel, on both free and bonded. Flour in sacks was 2s., and in barrels 1s. lower. There was no change in the market value of oats and barley. Oatmeal was sold at a decline of 1s. per quarter.

There was a better demand for Indian corn for shipment than on Tuesday.

Provisions more steady, with a disposition on the part of holders to take lower prices.

the part of holders to take lower prices.

IRELAND.

Ireland continued perfectly quiet, and was becoming more tranquil. Meagher and several other of the Confederate leaders, now in the State prisons, are busily preparing themselves for their defence.

The statement which has appeared, to the effect that Mr. Duffy was greatly depressed in mind and debilitated in frame, is positively one tradicted upon the authority of the prisoner.

William Smith O'Brien maintains his nonchalant air to such persons as are permitted to see him. He complains bitterly of not being permitted to read the newspapers, which he declares to be one of his greatest privations. Mrs. O'Brien has taken up her residence at Golden Bridge Spa, to which prison she has access at all hours of the day.

Butter paper, says: 'It canned be denied there is a considerable defection from the Democratic party in this city, and that General Cass will not receive so large a majority as we have formerly given at the Presidential elections."

AARON CHUBBRUCK presided at a Free Soil meeting at Towanda, Bradford county, Penneylvania, on the 4th instant. Hon. David Wilmot, Francis on the

question, except the practical use of the veto power; and declared his determination not to be governed by the action of the Convention, but would be a candidate, no matter who might be nominated; and, in my judgment, his name never should have been considered in that Convention, after he made that declaration.

But this last objection, it was said, had been removed by the pledges made for him by Judge Saunders, in behalf of the Louisiana delegation, which he subsequently adopted by a card written by his authority, and published by Balie Peyton, Bullett, &c.; and this declaration was held up by the Taylor men and Whig presses of the country

FLIGHT OF LOUIS BLANC AND CAUSSIDIERE. The long-expected debate on the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the June Committee of Inquiry into the affairs of the June insurrection, came off on Friday week.

Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, and Caussidiere, separately defended themselves, the two former in the most indignant terms, repudiating each and all of the charges against them. The latter, more humble, went into details, and contradicted seriation the insinuations against his honor.

When Caussidiere descended from the tribune, Gangal Caussing as President of the Assem-

When Caussidiere descended from the tribune, General Cavaignac, as President of the Assembly, read, amidst profound silence, the requisition from the Attorney General of the Republic, calling upon the Assembly to authorize proceedings to be instituted against Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, charged with being authors and accomplices in the May attempt at insurrection. Caussidiere then stated that the Assembly must decide immediately.

then stated that the Assembly must decide immediately.

After an exciting debate, warrants were granted and issued by the police, who proceeded at once to their residences. Louis Blanc has since fied to Belgium. He was arrested at Ghent by the authorities, having no passports. The Government, however, released him, and he sailed for England, arriving at Dover on Tuesday. Caussidiere has not been found. He probably lies perdu in Paris. Louis Philippe has applied to France for his private funds. perdu in Paris.

During the week, the French trials were con ITALY. Austria has accepted the mediation of France in her Italian difficulties, and expresses the hope that, through the intervention of the central Ger-man power at Frankfort, peace may ensue be-

tween the belligerents. GERMANY.

The German Assembly is engaged in discussing the Constitution. The Hungarian troops have been defeated by the Servian rebels with great slaughter. A serious riot had occurred at Vienna, occasioned by an attempt to reduce the wages of the female laborers. The contest between the laborers and the national guards continued for three days. Six laborors were killed, and sixty-one wounded, including the women. They had taken refuge on an island in the GERMANY.

Danube.

Berlin, also, was the scene of a riot. The house of the President had been attacked with fragments of benches, railings, and stones. Barricades were attempted, and several were killed

The Austrian and Prussian Ministers had both introduced bills into the Assembly to suppress

THE MOVEMENT.

Ex-Senator Haywood.-The last Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle says:

"Some weeks ago we mentioned that Ex-Senator Haywood, of this State, had declared that he could not support Cass for the Presidency. Since then we have been informed that Mr. H. has openly avowed himself in favor of Van Buren and Free Soil."

THE FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION Of New Jersey assembles in Trenton, Saturday, the 16th Butler, Joseph L. White, Senator Dix, and Willis Hall, it is expected, will address the meeting.

THE ST. LOUIS POST, a handsome, well edited

he repudiates General Taylor, for having accepted the nomination of the Charleston Democracy

EVERY LIBERTY PAPER, we believe, with the exception of the Washington (Pa.) Patriot, has committed itself to the support of the Buffalo nominations and the editor of that paper as an individual advocates them, but, in consequence of a difference of opinion among the proprietors, he is not at liberty to do so editorially.

BOLTERS NOMINATED.—It is worthy of remark, that Root, Giddings, Campbell, and Wilmot, who repudiate the nominations of their parties, have nevertheless been regularly nominated for Congress by their parties in their several districts.

cratic General Committee of Buffalo has resolved to support Martin Van Buren. MILWAUKIE AND VAN BUREN .- An enthusias-

tic Free Soil meeting was held on the evening of the 26th ult., at Milwaukie, Wisconsin. The call was signed by five hundred citizens of the THE STATE LIBERTY CONVENTION of Michigan

lately resolved unanimously to support Mr. Van

THE LOUDOUN (Va.) WHIG treats the Free Soil movement in that State with respect, though unable to see the good of it. It says:

able to see the good of it. It says:

"It will be perceived that a Convention has been held at Woodstock, and that a Free Soil Ticket is presented to the voters of Virginia. Whether this ticket will receive ten or ten thousand votes, we know not. Those who have gotten it up, and who intend to vote it, have a perfect right to do so, and are entitled to all the courtesy extended to the strongest party in the State. That many of them are impelled by their convictions of duty, we doubt not. But we cannot comprehend the utility of the thing. There are probably none amongst them not capable of deciding between General Taylor and General Cass; and voting for Mr. Van Buren is about as reasonable as voting for Mr. Benton or Colonel Pluck, neither of whom are expected ever to reach the Presidential chair."

ILLINOIS.—The Chicago Democrat, a Cass and Butler paper, says: 'It cannot be denied that there is a considerable defection from the Democratic party in this city, and that General Cass will not receive so large a majority as we have formerly given at the Presidential elections."

Mesers. Jonas Pusey, William S. Hilles, William Chandler, J. W. Dunesu, Joseph Lloyd, James C. Jackson, Jacob Pusey, Samuel N. Pusey, James R. Pugh, Thomas Worrell, and A. H. Dixon, Executive Committee of the Free Democracy of Delaware, have published an address, calling upon the people of that State to organize and form an electoral ticket.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

suming duty, after three weeks' respite, we find many things challenging our attention, that we scarcely know what first to dispose of. We shall try and determine our whereabouts, as soon as possible.

We hope we shall be able in our next to resume the thread of "Margaret Smith's" Discourse, and also the series of eloquent Sketches of Modern Reforms and Reformers.

We refer our readers to the advertisen of the Wilmington Boarding School for Girls, an excellent institution.

OUR POSITION.

Every one has his whims, and one of ours is, to sail under no man's flag. We never place the names of any candidates for office at our editorial head, no matter how warmly we may advocate

As to our position, no reader of the Era is in doubt. Released from all party-obligations by the absorption, or translation, of the Liberty party into the Free Soil movement, we shall nevertheless earnestly urge the claims of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams to the offices for which they have been nominated by the Buffalo Convention, because they are the best repre-sentatives of our political creed.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S SPEECH. .

The extracts from the speech of Mr. Van Bu ren at Boston, published on our first page, are copied from the New York Tribune, with certain quaint headings, some of which are in bad taste, but they will all serve to attract attention to the

FOREIGN OPINIONS.

The Journal des Débats of August 18th, con tains a well-written, candid article on our lat war with Mexico, and the consequences likely to grow out of it. The writer, while admitting that Mexico was guilty of some aggressions, contends that they were not of a nature to justify the resort to war. He speaks in the highest terms of the courage and deeds of our soldiers, who, he says, have equalled, if not surpassed, the great Cortez himself. Testing our conduct in making peace with Mexico by the European mode of dealing with the conquered, he assumes that we have not abused our victories. The payment of eighty millions of francs to prostrate Mexico, for territories already within our grasp-a price no less than that paid to the conqueror Napoleon, for the magnificent territory of Louisiana-is regarded

But the war, he thinks, has only laid the foundation for others. Not that Mexico will rashly renew the struggle with a foe so vastly her superior, but her very weakness will constrain the United States to occupy successively every portion of her territory. A certain prestige has hitherto maintained the ascendency of the white the substance of the article, translating literally or Spanish race in Mexico; but this has been its most important passages—and the reader can judge whether it be misrepresentation. dispelled by the events of the war, and the result is, insubordination among the Indians and mixed bloods, which will go on increasing, until this country will find itself compelled to interpose, and extend its dominion over all Mexico. The white population probably will be the first to invite the armies of the Americans of the North, as their only hope against annihilation. The example of Yucatan is in point.

This result may be delayed, or prevented-but one result is immediate and of vast importance that is, the perilous agitation concerning Slavery. The writer then presents a fair historical view of slavery. Formerly the States of the North were afflicted with this leprosy, under Colonial rule, but they are now exempt from it. In the States of the South the slaves were more numer ous. Labor there was chiefly performed by them and prejudice was too strong to be attacked by legislation. Slavery has been perpetuated in them, and, if in a material aspect it is somewhat-mitigated, its intellectual and moral evils are greatly aggravated. In some of the States it is a crime, by law, to teach slaves to read; in others the master is denied the right to liberate his

The existence of slavery is the sensitive poin in the internal organization of the American Union. It has contributed to make it a federation in the bosom of which each member pre serves a large share of the attributes of sove reignty. The Southern States have always shown extreme jealousy of external interference on this point. The federal compact rests upon the compromise, that Congress shall not interfere with the internal legislation of the States upon the subject of slavery. It was allowed to prohibit the slave trade with Africa, but the internal trade has been carried on, without opposition, and it is thus that Virginia and Maryland sell blacks to Louisiana and Texas as Alsace and Normandy

export their cottons to Provence and Languedoc The writer then refers to the anti-slavery legislation of the Puritans, and remarks, that even the most illustrious men of the South have shown their abhorrence of this system of abject servi tude. Washington, in dying, gave liberty to his blacks. Jefferson, chief of the Democratic school, also a Virginian, was the author of the celebrated Ordinance of 1787, by which Congress interdicted slavery in the Northwestern Territory.

But existing interests and long-establish its have proved more powerful than patriotism philanthropy, and the human brotherhood incul cated by Christianity. Slavery has maintain itself, not only in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, in the low countries, where it might be doubted whether the white man could labor, but also in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, where the Caucasian race was sufficient for all the demands of agriculture. Partly by the spirit of compromise, partly by political influences, the number of the slave States has been made to balance those of the free, so that an equilibrium might be maintained in the Senate where the States are equally represented, between the Anti-Slavery sentiment and the Slave Interest. This object was attained by the division of the old States, and by the occupation of new territory, until then the abode of the savage; and no opposition was raised by the ensmiss of slavery, so long as the territory thus occupied was known to have been formerly under the law of slavery. In this way the ancient French possession of Louisians, and Florida, acquired from Spain, were made, without resistance, the ground-

But when the slaveholders undertook to carry heir system too far to the North, the sentimes of the free States revolted. On the appli of Missouri for admission into the Union in 1820. a great excitement arose. It is a country where free labor could be employed with profit, and whose progress under the law of liberty would have been much more rapid. But, after violent agitation, it was admitted, with slavery. The have been much more rapid.

agitation, it was admitted, with slavery. The blame of this result, the writer charges, in part, upon the French population of St. Louis, who had carried slavery into the Territory.

After this, the question of slavery and to protest against the evil, and the Abol party at the last Presidential election tes-a number relatively But the acquisition of Mexican territ revived the discussion, and this time,

on the part of the leading men of the Demo sinning popular favor than for But on the part of Southern m

point of talents, and not less remarkable for the predict that, despite the most energetic me purity of his private character, but who, by an aberration unaccountable in a superior mind, is possessed with the fanaticism of slavery; Mr. aberration unaccountable in a superior mind, is possessed with the fanaticism of slavery; Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, several times a member of the Cabinet, once even Vice President of

the Republic; has disclosed in the Senate, the

project, of which he is the chief author, and which he began to execute, as the principal Min-ister of President Tyler—the project of conquer-

ing a part of Mexico, (throughout the whole ex-

tent of which slavery had been abolished,) for

the purpose of forming slave States, to counter-balance the ever-increasing power of the North. This pretension of Mr. Calhoun and his friends,

who are numerous, has been assailed by the se-

men of the South, especially by Mr. Benton, of

Missouri. It has provoked the denunciations of

the Anti-Slavery men; and two years ago, just

and acquiring territory, being under discussion

ment, providing that slavery should be prohibited

a all territory that the United States might ac-

quire. All the representatives of the free States voted in the affirmative, and it passed by a great

najority; but the Senate had no time to act upon

ing session, carried in the House, but defeated in

very set up extravagant pretensions on several points. Thus, the past year, they prevented a

this moment they insist, as a condition to their

support of a Presidential candidate, that he shall

be opposed to all action by Congress .in relation

to the future existence of slavery in the new ter-

It will be seen that the writer has a corre

riew of the position of the slavery question in

this country. Our acts in regard to the vast

region we have acquired from Mexico will not be

lone in a corner. Parties and party leaders are

now exposed to the scrutiny of the world. In-

telligent men abroad are keeping their country-

men apprized of all our movements on the great question now agitating the Republic. We may

nystify ourselves, but we cannot pervert the opin

ion of mankind. The territory acquired from

Mexico was and is free. If, by the criminal ac-

ion, or want of right action, of our Govern-

nent, it should be cursed with the leprosy of Sla-

very, as a nation, we shall stand before the world.

randed as the Propagandists of the Curse. What

an infamy such a fact would bring upon the nam

of Republicanism! What an argument it would

Mr. Robert Walsh, the Paris correspondent

TRUE AND FALSE.

cure the nomination of an unexceptionable candi-date for President, under auspices which will in-

sure him a chance of success; and he is further

There are three distinct propositions in this

aragraph; the first and second, true; the third.

1. The right of suffrage is a solemn trust, t

2. Every elector is morally bound to do what

the nomination of an unexceptionable candidat

for President, under auspices which will insur

3. Every elector is morally bound to vote for

chance, by whose election, in his deliberate judg

ment, the greatest good can be secured, and the

The falseness of this position consists in this

that it limits the judgment of the elector to mere

ly immediate consequences, instead of extending it to the whole range of consequences, ultimate a

well as immediate. It may be, that by the elec-

tion of a certain candidate, a little more good will

be attained than by that of his opponent—the ad-

ministration of the Government for four years

may be made a little less costly and less corrupt

But suppose, on taking a view of the whole ground

the elector should come to the conclusion that

there is one great evil which causes more waste

corruption, and oppression, than all the other al-leged elements of mischief proclaimed as issues in

the canvass; that the candidates occupy in rela-

tion to it essentially the same position, to such

an extent, at least, that the election of neither will

tend to its sensible abatement; that this evil is a

growing one, touches the vitality of the Govern-

ment, and threatens it with ultimate subversion

while the miner issues referred to may be decided

one way or the other without risk of fatal con

sequences; that the most effective way of com

pelling candidates who shall have a chance for

election to take decided ground in relation to this

great evil is, by running a candidate openly com-

mitted against it, who has no present chance of

election, and repeating again and again this ex-

periment,—we submit to every man of practical sense and foresight, whether such an elector is

not morally bound thus to use his suffrage. He

will certainly be using it in such a way as to pro-

luce upon the whole the greatest amount of pub

lie good; and this, we hold, is the true principle

Whatever may have been the metaphysical con

siderations by which some Liberty men have jus tified their policy, the majority of the Party have acted upon this plain, practical view. The prin-

ciple is a sound one-whether they have been mis-

taken in regard to the considerations which de-

termined their judgment of the greatest amount

We believe that they have judged wisely, and

shall write the history of this period, will find in

the organization and action of the Liberty party

the principal cause of the present Free Soil

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

The New Orleans Picayune confirms the re

port of a plot to dismember Mexico, in which

res to prevent any illegal acts of our citi-

is fixed upon as the rendezvous. The Picayune

of good upon the whole, is another question-on

which the Tribune has not fairly met.

him a chance of success. True again.

most evil prevented. False.

put in the mouth of Despotism!

The New York Tribune says :

done. True.

The amendment was renewed at the follow-

vere rebukes of several of the most pro-

MR. CLAY AND HIS FRIENDS.

The New York Tribune, commenting upon the ate movement of Mr. Clay's friends in New York,

says:

"If the Whigs of the Union really prefer Henry Clay for their next President, (and who doubts it?) what is to hinder a prompt and effective manifestation of that preference, through popular assemblages, the press, and the ballot-boxes? Grant that it is late—that any such movement should have been commenced in June instead of September—there is but the more reason for instantaneous action by all those who deem action desirable. Wherever Whigs believe that Henry Clay not only should have been, but should yet be, the Whig candidate for President, let them speak out and make themselves known to each other." and make themselves known to each other

after this disclosure, a vote unexpectedly taken Meetings to respond to the Vauxhall demon in the House of Representatives, gave a severe stration have been held at several importan blow to the head of the Slave party. A bill makpoints in New York State, and the letter of Mr. ing an appropriation to aid in negotiating a peace, Botts indicates that similar movements may be xpected in other States. Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved an amend

The Albany Evening Journal, of New York enounces the disaffected Whigs, charging their leaders with treason. The Philadelphia North American confidently expects a veto from Mr. Clay upon all such rebellious demonstrations.

One feature of these movements has arreste our attention—they seem to Be characterized rather by devotion to Henry Clay, than any great the Senate. About the same time, the Legislatures of ten States, among them New York, the most important of all, instructed their Senators principle. At the Vauxhall meeting, among all the resolutions passed, not one contained an allu-sion to the Free Soil doctrine or policy—not one and requested their Representatives to sustain the was anti-slavery. This is in keeping with partiprinciple. On their side, the partisans of slaanship for Henry Clay, but not with a sincer attachment to the cause of Freedom. law for the organization of the Territory of Ore-gon, because the bill prohibited slavery; and at

Mr. Clay is not the representative of the prin ciple of the Non-Extension of Slavery. His opposition to the Anti-Slavery cause was more decided and effective some years ago than that of Mr. Van Buren. He is a slaveholder, and has never given any ground for inferring that he does not continue to hold the same sentiments he proclaimed in his famous speech in the Senate in 1839, on the question of slavery. That speech was thoroughly pro-slavery. And it is within the recollection of most of our readers, that within a few years Mr. Clay has referred, with strong approbation, to his Missouri Compromise, which is the fatal precedent now urged by the Slavery party for the settlement of the question in rela-

tion to our new Territories. We would not leave it to be inferred that the principle of that compromise is not totally different from that of the proposed compromise of the question now; but we do insist, that the fact that Mr. Clay was the author of a precedent which has always been used with effect against the claims of Freedom, the fact that he is a large slaveholder, has always strenuously withstood all Anti-Slavery mevements, has never retracted a pro-slavery seniment he has uttered, and never given any ground for the belief that he approves of the doctrine and policy of No Slavery-Extension, are conclu-Littell's Living Age, refers to this article in the sive reasons against all attempts to bring him Journal des Débats, in his last letter, charging the forward at this time as a Free Soil candidate.

writer with misrepresentation. We have given That Mr. Clay was unacceptable to the ultra pro-slavery men of the Philadelphia Convention, that he lost the nomination through the influence of slavery, proves that he falls short of the full pro-slavery standard, but not that he comes up to the standard of Freedom. A man may be repudiated by the violent advocates of slavery, and "We regard the right of suffrage as a solemn trust to be exercised for the public good, and of course to be exercised in such manner that good may be done. Every elector is morally bound to do whatever may be fairly within his power to proyet be a very unsuitable candidate for the champions of Freedom. The time has come when politicians cannot stand on middle ground on this

Mr. Clay's friends in New York may have son private assurance from himself that he is opposed to the extension of slavery. If so, it ought to be bound to vote for that one among the candidates who have such a chance, by whose election, in his made public. Let us know the reason of their question the wisdom of their policy, but should be obliged to honor their motives. If such an assurance be wanting, we are sure that no sincere fully enlightened Free Soil Whig will for a mo ment countenance a movement which must tend be exercised for the public good, and of course to to divide the opponents of slavery, and lessen the power of their demonstration at the ballot-box.

be exercised in such a manner that good may be We have not one word to say against the mo tives of these disaffected Clay men. They have ever may be fairly within his power to procure perfect right to repudiate the Philadelphia nomnation, to refuse their support to Martin Van Buren, to withhold their votes from any candidate, or to set up one for themselves; but certain ly, every man of them who believes in the parathat one among the candidates who have such a nount importance of opposition to slavery, will seriously question whether the best way to make such opposition effective, be to withdraw votes from Mr. Van Buren, already at the head of a powerful and rapidly-growing organization against slavery-extension, and, at this late hour, proffer hem to Mr. Clay, who is not known to represen the principle at all, who is without organized supporters, and who will probably refuse to sanctic

SLAVERY EXTENSION IN KENTUCKY.

any demonstration in his favor.

In the last number of the Louisville Ex we observe a communication from Mr. J. J. Dozier, "one of the oldest members of the bar" in Louisville, calling upon the editors of that paper to break ground in favor of the Free Soil candidate for the Presidency. It is an earnest, pointed appeal, and we must confess our regret that the Examiner did not at least give some countenance to the policy of its author. Its editors avow, in strong terms, their opposition to the exension of slavery, but they deem it inexpedient, not only for themselves, but the friends of eman-cipation in Kentucky, to sustain Mr. Van Buren although they believe that "there is a large number of voters in this State in favor of forming an electoral ticket pledged to the support of the Buffalo nominee." Their reasons are thus

" Briefly, then, we are not in favor of the friend "Briefly, then, we are not in layor of the friends of emancipation in Kentucky uniting themselves with any political party, because we think that by so doing they would lessen their influence when the great battle of emancipation is to be fought. We have reason to believe that there is a large number of voters in this State in favor of forming electoral ticket pledged to the support of the uffale nominations. But we think, in view of an electoral ticket pledged to the support of the Buffalo nominations. But we think, in view of the fact that a Convention to amend the Consti-tution of this State is to meet next year, sound policy requires the friends of emancipation at this time to abstain from joining any of the po-litical parties, as a means of advancing the cause in Kentucky. Some of our friends disagree with in the opinion; but we believe a very large majority of the emancipationists in the State con-cur with us in thinking that we ought not to con-nect ourselves in any way with any party. We number among our warmest friends men who nect ourselves in any way with any party. We number among our warmest friends men who yield a most cordial support to the Whig and Democratic candidates, who could not be induced to abandon their candidates if a Van Buren ticket were formed; and we feel certain that, if such a ticket were formed, it would not be sustained by a majority of those who are thorough and uncompromising opponents, both to the extension and perpetuation of slavery. The moral effect of a small vote in the State at this time would tell against us next year, when we hope to be able, by a union of all the friends of emaneipation in Kentnaky, to elect a majority of the delegates to the Convention, and thus secure the great object we have in view."

Some months ago, before there was an "upris-

some months ago, before there was an "uprising" of the free spirit of the country, ere the question of slavery-extension had been made a distinct issue as it is now presented, the announcement of the Examiner of its purpose to take no
part in the Presidential canvass, seemed to us
the dictate of wisdom. Our friends are the on as well not to throw cold water on the very

or Cass why discourage those who wish to vote for Martin Van Buren?

The more the Free Soil movement is extended into the slave States, and the less of a sectional aspect it presents, the more efficient must it become. The Emancipationists of Kentucky have duties to perform in relation to the territories of the Union, as well as in relation to their own State. The Examiner may be, and is, we must presume, better informed as to the state of things in Kentucky than we are, and whatever we now say, is intended merely as suggestive—but we cannot understand how a vote in that State, greater or less, for Van Buren and Free Soil, can divide the friends of emancipation, or lessen the chances of freedom. If a small vote, nobody would understand it as a test of the real Emancipation strength—but, if a large vote, its moral force would operate in the very direction the Examiner is looking. And,

though the anti-slavery men, with all proper respect for each other's conscientious views of policy, might divide on the Presidential question. would this be any reason for division on a question of State policy, on which they were in heart and principle united? There are Whig and Democratic Emancipationists, who will vote for Taylor and Cass respectively—but will this diference prevent their cooperation on the question of a Convention? Now, suppose other Emancipationists choose to support Van Buren, how can

heir friends complain? The more imposing the Free Soil Demonstra tion at the polls, the greater will be the chances of Emancipation in the Northern slave States. Hence, the larger the number of States which countenance the movement, the better. For this eason we rejoice to see Electoral tickets formed n Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia; for the same reason, we should still more rejoice to see Free Soil Electoral tickets in Kentucky and Missouri. Should a ticket be formed in Kentucky, we are sure, though for reasons which the Exam mer deems sound it might not actively support it, yet it would treat it with as much consideration as the rival tickets. We do not understand it to intimate that it would not give as ful information in regard to the movements of its supporters, as it does respecting those of the ad-

ocates of Taylor and Cass. We certainly, however, have not the least in tention of setting ourselves up in judgment of our Kentucky friends. They are the most deeply conerned, and have a perfect right to decide for

VERMONT.

The result of the election in Vermont is very ncouraging. Mr. Dillingham has always been an open opponent of Slavery measures, and was committed in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and yet, because he was pledged to sustain General Cass, he and his party have been left almost out of sight by the Free Soil men. These cast a vote of fifteen thousand, while the Cass party falls short of thirteen. And this, too, although there has been little time for organization among the

The Taylor papers are exulting over the victory of the Whigs, as heralding the success of General Taylor in that State, next November But they certainly deceive themselves. The Free Soil movement will receive large accessions from both the old parties in November. The fact that the Cass men have been reduced to a hopeless minority-a lean third party in the State election-will dispose numbers of them to go with their brethren of the majority. Many, doubtless, were quite willing to vote for Mr. Dillingham, the regular nominee and a Wilmot Proviso man, who will not give their support to a Presidential candate of known hostility to the Proviso.

The Whig party, too, may expect to lose many adherents, who, anxious to retain the control of State affairs in their own party, especially when all their candidates were opponents of slavery, to vote for a Presidential candidate identified

It can hardly be doubted that from both thes sources, the Free Soil vote in November will be augmented to a majority of the whole number

HENRY CLAY REFUSING TO BE A CANDIDATE.

We copy the following from the New York Express. Henry Clay announces that he is utterly opposed to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency; but he does not endorse General Taylor. This is worthy of remark; for, in view of the great disaffection in the Whig ranks, and of the fact that his name had been used to increase it, it might have been expected, had he been cordial towards the nomination of General Taylor, that he would have gone one step further than discountenancing this use of his name. As it is, his friends will not fail to observe that his position is one of neutrality, not cooperation

From the New York Express. FROM ASHLAND AND HENRY CLAY When we first heard of the intended so-called Clay movement in this city, we addressed a private letter to Mr. Clay, not expecting in return any answer which we could put in print, but we have received an answer, in which to sav as follows:

"I have given, and shall give, no counte or encouragement to any movement to bring my name as a candidate for that office (the Presiden name as a candidate for that office (the Presidency) before the public." * * * * "On one point I desire no secrecy, and that is, that I am utterly opposed to the use of my name as a candate for the Presidency.

"My warm regards to your brother. I am, truly, your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

" James Brooks, Esa" We notice that Clay meetings have been called by leading Whigs in Hudson county, New Jersey, and in New Brunswick. The Buffalo nomi-

nations are now their only resource. THE LAST PLANK.

The Whig State Convention of New York ately assembled, put forth an address, in which

he following passage occurs : "All we have a right to ask upon the subj "All we have a right to ask upon the subject of 'Free Soil,' or all we can expect from the candidate of a Federal Union, in which there are as many slaveholding as non-slaveholding States, is pledged in the principles of the Allison letter. If we can obtain a majority in Congress to prohibit the extension of Slavery, or to maintain Freedom where Freedom already exists—if the 'Democracy' of New York, (so called,) which has been hitherto opposed to us on this subject, will unite with us now, and create that majority, the principles of Zachary Taylor, who has never broken a pledge, will secure Freedom in a Territory which their war conquered for us to quarrel with the South and to jeopard the Union about."

This is the last plank left to the anti-slavery Whigs who wish to support General Taylor. The Whigs who wish to support General Taylor. Th passage in the Allison letter, contain principles" which this extract says will secur-reedom to the Territories, is the following:

"Second: The Veto Power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but, in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste, and want of consideration by Congress." Any reader of ordinary sagacity sees at once

the weak point in the Whig address. The Peo ple of the Union are divided in the express opinion concerning the constitutional questi The slaveholders insist that it is their clear, c stitutional right to carry slaves into the new law by Congress to prevent them would be a clear violation of the Constitution. The People of the free States occupy precisely the opposite ground. The question is, Where does Zachary that he is with them-and, certainly, his position lass of slaveholders, furnish strong presur marks on the true plan of making a permanent in favor of the representatives of that Principle?

them. On what ground? On what evidence? None at all—literally, none at all—literally, none at all—literally, none at all—literally, none at all—literally guess so; and, on the strength of this guess, are

cool enough to assert that his principles would secure freedom to the Torritories. Now, the great problem to be solved in American Politics, at this crisis, is—what are General Taylor's "principles?"

For the National Era. LIGHTS OF GENIUS.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

- Upheaving pillars, on whose tops
 The white stars rest like capitals,
 Whence every living spark that drops
 Kindles and blases as it falls!
 And if the arch-flend rise to pluck,
 Or stoop to crush their beauty down
 A thousand other sparks are struck,
 That Glory settles in her crown!

- The huge ship, with its brassy share,
 Ploughs the blue sea to speed their cou
 And veins of iron eleave the sir,
 To waft them from their burning source
 All, from the insect's tiny wings,
 And the small drop of mersing dew,
 To the vide universe of things,
 The light is shining, burning through.
- Too deep for our poor thoughts to gauge
 Lie their clear sources, bright as truth,
 Whence flows upon the locks of age
 The beauty of eternal youth.
 Think, O my faltering brother, think,
 If thou wilt try, if thou hast tried,
 By all the lights thou hast, to sink
 The shaft of an immortal tide!

THE PRESS AND FREE SOIL.

NEW FREE SOIL PAPERS NOT YET NOTICED. Pittsburg Bulletin; Free Soil Advocate, Adrian Lenawee county, Michigan; Free Soil Banner Hamilton, Ohio; Brooklyn Freeman, Brooklyn New York; Free Democrat, South Bend, St Joseph's county, Indiana; True Democrat, German Daily, Cincinnati; Massachusetts Era, Low-ell, Massachusetts; Free Soil Platform, Akron, Ohio; Chicago Tribune, Illinois; Free Soil Pickaxe, Lynn, Mass.; The Jeffersonian, Trenton New Jersey; The Free Soil Union, published a Seneca Falls, and edited by N. J. Milliken; The Chemung True Whig, Havana, conducted by T. J. Taylor; Hillsdale Banner, Hillsdale, Michigan; Genesee Valley Freeman, Cuylerville, New

CHANGES IN FAVOR OF FREE SOIL.-The Old Eighth Whig, Attica, New York, has substituted the names of Van Buren and Adams for Taylor and Fillmore. The Ballston Democrat, which has supported Cass, now sustains Van Buren. The example of the New York Demokrat, (German, in raising the flag of Free Soil, has been followed by the German Tribune, St. Louis, the Louis ville Messenger, and the Illinois Staats-Zeitung The Providence Daily Transcript, Rhode Island has given up Taylor, and now goes for Van Buren and Adams. The New Brunswick Times New Jersey, Democratic, offers to sell to Cass; if the offer be not accepted in one week, it will hoist the Van Buren flag. The Lake County (Illinois) Chronicle, neutral, has come out for Van Buren The Paterson Guardian, New Jersey, eschewa Cass and Butler, and runs up the Free Soil banner. The Spirit of Freedom, Cleveland, (Gerrit Smith,) hoists the names of Van Buren and Adams. The Niagara Cataract says that the Orleans Republican, New York, is about to throw Cass overboard, and come out for Van Buren The Ohio State Tribune, Columbus, runs up the Van Buren ticket. The Wellsborough (Tioga county, Pa.) Banner (Cass) has declared for Van Buren. The Rock County Democrat, Janesville, isconsin, hauls down the Cass banner, and now advocates the Buffalo nominees. The Fulton Sentinel, the only Hunker paper in Oswego, New York, has struck the Cass flag, and joined the standard of Van Buren. The Alton Monitor, Illinois, hitherto Cass, is out for the Free Soil candidates. The Nordlyset, the organ of the Norwegians in Wisconsin, has declared for Van Buren. The Cass men were calculating upon their vote. The Jackson (Mich.) Gazette (Taylor paper) gives up the General, and goes for Van Bu-

SPERCH OF THE HON, HORACE MANN.

We close this week the publication of Mr Mann's most excellent speech. It is deemed by many the most thorough and effective anti-slavery speech delivered during the late session of Congress. Mr. Fee, of Kentucky, whose note we insert below, thinks it preëminently adapted to Southern latitudes, and makes a suggestion in relation to it, to which we ask the attention of all our readers :

CARIN CREEK, LEWIS Co., KY., August 22, 1849.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: I have just read that highly instru DEAR SIR: I have just read that highly instructive, interesting, and most impressive speech of Horace Mann, "on the slave question," in which he discusses two points: First, "Whether Congress can lawfully legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories;" and second, "Is it expedient to exclude Slavery from them?"

Surely no candid man will ever read this speech, and honestly say he thinks slavery should be introduced into any of the Territories of this restion.

Of all the speeches I have seen on the question

Of all the specenes I have seen on the question, there is no one I think so well calculated to do good, especially in the slave States, as this speech of Horace Mann. The argument is clear and conclusive. It is replete with instruction. The style is chaste, vigorous, and most impressive. It cannot fail to carry home conviction to every united and are

cannot fail to carry home conviction to every unprejudiced reader.

And now my object in this notice is to request some of the friends of Free Soil, and of freedom to the slave, to publish this speech in pamphlet form, and furnish them by the thousand to Anti-Slavery friends in the South, for distribution there. Or to send what they are willing to contribute for this purpose to the editor and publisher of the Examiner at Louisville, and they will publish this speech, and send it to friends in Kentucky and other Southern States. Some reader may be ready to say, "If the writer considers the speech so valuable to his country, why not publish it himself, and give it to the world?" I answer: I am not able to do it. I am already in swer: I am not able to do it. I am already in debt for feeble efforts in the cause of Freedom, and no prospect of liquidating it soon. But there are friends East and North who are able, and perhaps willing to contribute, if they could have an assurance that friends in the South will do the work. We are trammeled here for the want of means. The way is open here in Kentucky for sowing the seeds of freedom broadcast. Never sowing the seeds of freedom broadcast. Never has there been such an anxiety in the people to know. They hear a constant commotion about slavery, and feel somehow that it is wrong; but to speak definitely, and say how and where, this they cannot. Said a friend to me, a few days since, "I am an Abolitionist, but I am not well prepared to defend the position, and therefore think it best not to say much." It is want of definite knowledge that prevents many from speaking and acting. Now, to meet this deficiency, we ought to have facts showing the sinfulness of slavery; and facts showing the safety and expediency of emancipation, published in tract or pamphlet form, so that we could distribute them among the whole people. This is the work that ought now to be done. This the friends in Louisville wish to do if they had the means.

be done. This the friends in Louisville wish to do if they had the means.

It will not be deemed improper if I should add, that I honestly regard Colonization and Gradualism as wrong and inexpedient; and, after a deliberate and mature examination of facts, I may say I hope not a dime will be given for the propagation of either of these doctrines in Kentucky. In contributing to the speech of Horace Maan, neither Gradualism nor Colonization will be Yours, for "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Land Free Man." J. G. FEE.

Two adventurers lately arrived in Vienna, pre ending to be a deputation from the United Sta conveying money to the students of the Univer dering, in behalf of this country, ar army, navy, and pecuniary aid, to assist in the work of revolutionizing the empire. They were received with grand ceremony, and amid great re-joicings; but the American charge d'affaires promptly exposed their gross imposture, and they soon left, for parts unknown.

LITERARY NOTICES.

VARITY FAIR, A Novel Without a Hero, Pen and Penell Sketches of English Society. By W. M. Thackery; with Historations by the Author. Harper & Brothers, Pub-lishers, New York. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washing-

. The events of which this book professes to be the chronicle, occurred, so says the author, while the present century was in its teens. But we cannot help suspecting, from his well-known fond-ness for "shooting folly as it flies," that some of the characters and events are the true reflections of life as it now is, in certain circles of England.

We are the more confirmed in this belief, from the zest with which he handles his subject, and the piquancy of some of his sketches, which remind one forcibly of the relish with which a true village gossip "tears to tatters" the characters of her dear friends.

A novel without a hero would be indeed a novelty, and we suppose that, as a hero is always the embodiment of what the author fancies to be the perfection of human excellence, this book is without a hero, unless, indeed, one accomplished in all the arts, vices, and follies, of "Vanity Fair," be entitled to the preëminence. If this be so, Mr. Thackery's book abounds in heroes.

One of the actors is a very clever, honest, whole-souled fellow, who is quite out of place. among the heartless, unprincipled wretches, with whom he is associated. And especially is it an outrage upon the reader to have the only decent character in the book, pining, all his life, until his head has grown grey, for a poor puling girl, who has just heart enough to be made a dupe of by one who repays her love with neglect and wrong, and not sense enough to discover and appreciate the really estimable qualities of her less flashy admirer. But such events are common enough in Vanity Fair."

The work is written in the author's best style. The characters are horribly striking. Some of the scenes are highly amusing. No one who reads to be amused will fail to find it all he desires.

A WHIM AND ITS CONSEQUENCES. By G. P. R. Jan Esq. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franci

Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. A Will Destroyed, a Murder, a Duel, Suicide, Love, Courtship, and Marriage, constitute the great events of this novel. Then we have a trial and almost the conviction of an innocent person on circumstantial evidence, and his final acquittal on false evidence. The story is well told, but as to all the rest-character, description, philosophy-it is commonplace enough.

GOWRIE, OR THE KING'S PLOT. By G. P. R. James, Esq. New York : Harper & Brothers. An historical novel of considerable merit For sale as above.

THE TAYLOR ANECDOTE BOOK. By Tom Owen, the Bee Hunter. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by William M. Morrison, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington,

The admirers of General Taylor will find in this book quite an interesting collection of anecdotes of the General and the Mexican war, together with a brief life of the "hero," and his letters. The addition of the epistolary productions of the old gentleman, greatly enhances the value of the work. The letters are brought down to May 1st, 1848, but since then a new series has been published in the newspapers, averaging about a letter a week. The anecdotes are good and indifferent; but we are inclined to think that they will prove the best electioneering machinery the Whigs can

York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Penn-

svlvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. This is a great number of the Quarterly. The opics are full of interest, and the articles generren. The Western Mercury, Geneva, Illinois, ally very able. There is an elaborate paper on abandons its neutrality, and hoists the Free Soil

Clement XIV and the Jesuits. The Memoirs of flag. The German Free Democrat, Buffalo, is out

Sir Fowell Buxton, by his son, is reviewed in an iel Jones, Orange; Abram A. Deyo, Ulster; John could be expected in a review so hostile to the school to which he belonged. Then follow articles on "Entails of Lands," "the State of Religion in France," "Revolutions in Italy," and Political Prospects of France and England.

> Stephen M. Chester. New York: John S. Taylor. For The Columbian does well under the auspices

of Mr. Chester. Its moral tone is excellent, and we find good reading in the September number. THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE OF THE NEW

TESTAMENT; being an attempt at a Verbal Connection between the Greek and the English Texts: Including a oncordance to the Proper Names, with Indices, Greek English, and English-Greek. New York: Harper &

This republication is from the second English edition. The author, George V. Wigram, has furnished a highly interesting account of the successive steps by which he was conducted to the present performance; the reader will find it prefixed to the American republication.

We take pleasure in introducing the work o our readers, as peculiarly adapted to facilitate an accurate knowledge of the New Testament. The plan of it is this-to present in alphabetical succession every word which occurs in the Greek New Testament, with a series of pas. sages (quoted from the English translation) in which such word is found-the Greek word being printed in italics. Thus, under the word doules, are arranged all the passages in which it occurs-

Mat. viii. 9-to my servant. Do this, and he doeth (it)and one hundred and seventeen more passages. The reader can see at once the great facilities such a plan, if correctly and fully executed must furnish for studying the New Testamer

The work is a large octave, handson ed, neatly and substantially bound. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania av nue, Washington, D. C.

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. iv-September, 1848. Boston: Published by Coolidge Wiley. Agent for Baltimore, William Taylor. This Quarterly, though able and independen presents too little variety in its discussions. The ontents of this number are—the Philosophy of the Ancient Hindess, William Ellery Channing, Principles of Zoölogy, Constitutionality of Slavery, Apologetical and Explanatory, Short Reviews and Notices. The article on the constitutionality of slavery, which occupies one-fifth of the whole number, is written with much strength, but is very far from being correct in several of its views, or conclusive at all times in its logic. The Life and Character of Dr. Channing are reviewed by Mr. Parker in his usual nervous style, but we think a fondness for presenting novel views, sometimes leads him astray in his analysis of Dr-Channing's mental attributes. We learn, from a It met at Ottawa on the 30th August. A. B. note by the publishers, that the senior editor, Mr. Lewis was chosen President. Several Vice Pres-Emerson, who has been absent since the com- idents and Secretaries were appointed. The folnencement of the volume, has now returned, and lowing, selected from a long series of resolutions, will henceforth contribute to the work. They show the tone of the new movement in Illinois: commence the new volume with better hopes, and with more strength.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINES. September, 1848. Boston William Crosby & H. P. Nichols. Editors, Rev. Alvas Lamson and Rev. Exra S. Gannett.

This number contains its usual interesting variety of topics, discussed in a liberal spirit, and some of them, with thoroughness. It has quite a learned article on Vincent Bourne and the Modern Latinists. Social Reform is discussed, at some length, but the reviewer has shed little light upon the great subject. It has a good review of Channing's Memoirs.

North Bairish Review. August, 1848. New York:
Leonard Scott & Ca. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The North British Review maintains the agents.

The North British Review maintains the repu tion it has acquired, for good writing, and indeendent and liberal criticism. The contents of

Rome and Pius IX; Brooke's Expedition to Bor. neo; Rise and Fall of Papal Rome; British Army

as it is: Ireland.

GRAHAM'S AMERICAN MONTHLY. George R. Graham and J. Bayard Taylor, Editors. October, 1843. Philadelphia Samuel D. Patterson. Judge Conrad has retired from the editorial department. Mr. Graham has disposed of his

proprietary interest to the publishers. Joseph

R. Chandler, former editor of the United States

Gazette, is to be associated in the editorship of

the Magazine. The same contributors continue.

TER MOVEMENT.

[CONTINUED FROM THE PIRST PAGE.] FREE SOIL MEN IN WASHINGTON-An adjourned meeting of the Free Soilers of this place was held at McLeod's academy last Wednesday night. A constitution for a Free Democratic Association was reported and adopted. It is subscribed by thirty-five citizens of Washington. The President of the Association, Richard R. Sheckle, and the first Vice President, Balaam Burch, are two of the fourteen original signers for the formation of the old Democratic Association of Washington in 1843

FREE SOIL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Free Soil State Convention at Concord, on Wednesday, nominated the following electoral ticket:

At Large.—John Page, of Haverhill; Daniel Districts.—1. John Dow. 2. Salma Hale. 3. The Perkins. 4. John H. White.

LIBERTY AND BARNBURNER CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.-Both these State Conventions met at Utica on the 13th. C. K. O. Shepherd presided over the Liberty Convention. The question was liscussed, whether the Liberty party ought to upport Van Buren; finally the Convention, only three persons dissenting, resolved in favor of the Buffalo Platform and Martin Van Buren.

A resolution was also passed in honor of J. P. Hale: and the Convention then resolved to proceed to the Free Soil Convention, and propose entire fraternization. An adjournment took place, and the members then walked in procession to the court-house, in which was assembled the Convention of the Free Democracy.

"Mr. Jewett, of Monroe, announced that a committee from the Liberty Party State Convention, which had been in session in this city today, was present, and stated that that body, after passing certain resolutions had declared that party was dissolved. [Applause.] He moved that the Chairman of that Convention, who was now present, be permitted to present this Convention the resolutions of that Convention. "Mr. Shepherd, of Wyoming, President of the late Liberty Party Convention, then appeared,

and spoke as follows:
"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:
In behalf of the Convention of the Liberty party
of this State, which has had a session this day, I
present the resolutions of that Convention before djourning.
"The resolutions were read by him, and receive

and spoke as follows:

ed with much applause.
"Mr. S. concluded: I have now performed the duty intrusted to me by the Liberty party, and we are here.
"Mr. Cochran moved that the members of the Liberty Convention, as well as all others who take an interest in the cause in which we are en-

gaged, be invited to take seats, as honorary mem ers of this Convention. Adopted.

"The Convention then invited Henry B. Stann, of Seneca, to address it, which he did The following nominations were made by this

Convention on the 14th: "John A. Dix for Governor, and Seth M. Gates for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles A. Whea-ton for Canal Commissioner. State Prison In-spector, D. P. Angel, of Allegany. "Electors at Large.—Robert Emmet, of New York; James S. Wadsworth, of Livington.

District Electors.—Thomas Jackson, Queens county; Hiram Barney, Kings; Samuel Water-New York: Bernard J. Messerole: New York; Thomas B. Tappan, New York; lear; Harmoins Bleecker, Albany; James S. Wha lon, Essex; William B. Farlin, Warren; John Gilchrist, Saratoga; Walter Booth, Herkimer; Andrew W. Doig, Lewis; Charles B. Hoard, Jefferson; Richard Hulbert, Oneida; Eliakim R. Ford, Otsego; Tracy Robinson, Broome; James S. Chandler, Oswego; Samuel Robbins, Onondaga; Artemas Cady, Cayuga; Henry B. Hartwell, Yates; Henry B. Stanton, Seneca; Freeman Edson, Monroe; John Dickson, Ontario; Otto F. Marshall, Steuben; William H. Tew, Chautauque; Oliver Patch, Erie; Thomas C. Peters, Genesee; James Van Horne, Niagara."

THE FREE SOIL STATE CONVENTION in Pennsylvania, whose proceedings are noticed on our first page, concluded to make no nominations for

THE GERMANS appear to be generally taking the side of Free Soil. Why should they not When they arrive in this country, do they not naturally seek homes in States uncontaminated by slavery? Are they not fully aware of the injury inflicted upon free, by slave labor? The Hermann Wochenblatt, a German paper in Missouri, of great influence, thus takes its ground :

"Our readers already know, from a former dec

laration in our paper, that we cannot coincide with that part of the Democratic party which considers slavery in the newly-acquired Territo-ries—New Mexico and California—as possibly permissible—we will say admissible. Therefore, we cannot support for the Presidency the candidate who is brought out by that party as their representative—we mean Mr. Cass; but we take side with that Democratic party called 'radical Democrats, or Barnburners, and who have put up Van Buren as their candidate for the Presidency. We, therefore, declare our approbation of the well-known 'Wilmot Proviso,' which heads of the well-known 'Wilmot Proviso,' which heads the Barnburners' confession, and lays down the principle, that in no part of the Union can slavery legally be introduced—and we believe Congress has a right to preclude, forever, by way of legis-lation, the possibility of the introduction of sla-very into the thus far free, now annexed territo-ries of Mexico. Cass disputes the power of Con-gress, and he thereby, together with the party he represents, puts himself in direct opposition to the acts and principles of the fathers of our Rev-olution, the author of the glorious Declaration of olution, the author of the glorious Declaration of Independence and the Ordinance of 1787, which Independence and the Ordinance of 1787, which forever excluded slavery from the great Northwestern Territory, as it existed at that time. Could it be possibly brought about on the part of the radical Democrats, or Barnburners, in this State, to get up a special ticket for Presidential electors, we would be very much gratified; but if even this cannot be, we own it to our principles and our dignity, as republican citizens, openly to step forward with our opinion; as it could not be otherwise expected of us. of those who know us, otherwise expected of us, of those who know us, as well with regard to politics as with regard to religion. With us, it is a matter always to remain true to the principles we have proved—to confess them openly, no matter whether few or many share them with us. The principles of rad-ical Democracy, however, call upon us to stand on the side of the Wilmot Proviso."

STATE FREE SOIL CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS,-We learn from the Western Citizen that this Convention was a large and most harmonious one. "Resolved, That the last slave State has been admitted into the Union; that henceforth we are resolved that the Government shall be administered upon the principles of the Constitution; that it was never contemplated by the framers of that instrument that this Republic should become a propagandist of slavery; that whilst we respect the compromises of the Constitution, not to inter-

The Works of Alexander Pope; Brown's Expository Discourses; Johnson's Physical Atlas; "Resolved, That we believe Forty Tho Buxton's Memoirs; Ghosts and Ghost-seers; votes for the above ticket will carry Illinois

it is the judgment and belief of this meeting, that there are more than that number of Free Democration the State, and that nothing is wanting but a correct presentation of the subject to the people, to rank Illinois under the banner inscribed Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

Mr. Jones, of Cook county, offered the follow-

ing resolution:

"Resolved, That we deem the course of the member of Congress from this district, in support of the enemies of Freedom, for the highest offices within the gift of the people, as inconsistent with his professions of love for free principles, and ungenerous and unfair towards those who have so fully sustained him; and that therefore we call upon him to come forward and aid in the struggle for Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men, against the encroachments of the enemies of liberty?"

The mover requisted that none but those who

had supported Mr. Wentworth would vote on it: consequently, not pore than one-half of the delegates voted. It was carried, with but very few A State Central Committee was appointed-

also another Committee to prepare an address to the people of the State. The following electoral ticket was put in nom

ination:

"William B. Ogden, of Cook county; John W.
Buffum, of Madison county; Henry B. Evans, of
Fulton county; Levi F. Torrey, of Kane county;
Thomas Hoyne, of Cook county; Levis Kealing,
of Sangamon county; A. Hose, of La Salle county;
Jonathan Blanchard, of Knox county; Geoege B. Arnold, of Madison county.

"Dr. Hard, of Kane county, wished to inform

the Convention that the neutral paper, printed in Kane county, had determined to raise the Free Soil flag.
"Mr. Buffum, of Madison, informed the Con

"Mr. Buffum, of Madison, informed the Convention that the Cass paper at Alton had determined to pull down the Cass flag, and to put that of the Free Democracy in its stead.

"Mr. Molton, of Lake county, said that the Little Fort Chronicle, heretofore a neutral paper, had also raised the flag of Freedom.

"Mr. Stephens, of Burcau county, also desired to say, that the Bureau Advocate, printed at Princeton, and recently having three departments—Whig, Democrat, and Liberty—had raised the flag of the Free Democracy.

"The Convention gave three cheers for their success."

South Carolina .- A writer in the Charleston Mercury says:

do not hesitate in private to declare their honest conviction that they see no valid objection to ex-cluding slavery from the territories. And there are some of them strong-minded men, themselves glaveholders and native Charlestonians."

Correspondence of the Evening Journal. Canandatqua, Sept. 9, 1848.—A vote was taken on the cars going east this morning, which resulted as follows: For Taylor, 111; Van Buren, 47; Cass, 30; Clay, 6.

From the Albany Atlas-(Van Buren.) Vote taken on the cars going from Niagara Falls to Buffalo, Wednesday, Sept. 6: Taylor 65; Van Buren, 191; Cass, 41.

ate, from Medina and Lorain counties, Ohio, has issued an address, announcing his adhesion to the Free Soil movement, and his intention to vote for

"No man," he says, "that will sell himself to the Slaveocracy, for the purpose of obtaining Southern votes, or that will hold his fellow man in bondage, and transform the image of God into an article of merchandise, can ever receive my vote for the office of President of a free people. I am free to confess that no man now before the people for that distinguished office pleases me in all respects, but, as I have to choose one of the three, I shall endeavor to choose the one who will strike the most effectual blows against slavery."

INDIANA .- The Cincinnati Morning Herald says: "Nothing can prevent Indiana from shortly enrolling herself in the list of Free Soil States. She is rapidly preparing to repudiate such counsellors as Bright and Hannegan. We see in the Tippecanoe Journal a report of a speech made by Mr. Pettit, formerly in Congress, devoted to the onscinsion of the slavery question, sound in its positions, thorough in its reasonings, and exceedingly able in every respect. We are happy to know also that Robert Dale Owen, one of the Democratic State Electors, is also sound on this vital question. What is remarkable, is that both these gentlemen, while they support Gen. Cass, repudiate his opinions, and assert the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in National Territories. They deceive themselves into believing that slavery cannot at any rate be introduced into our Mexican provinces, because now prohibited by existing law. Mr. Hannegan, we are heavy to be informed stands or chance of we are happy to be informed, stands no chance a reelection to the Senate."

State Free Soil Convention met at Reading on the 13th. The following officers were chosen

the 13th. The following officers were chosen:

President—Benjamin W. Richards, of Phila.

Vice Presidents—Elijah Dechert of Berks, T.

H. Edgerton of Wayne, J. Espy of Dauphin, W.
Scott of Beaver, William B. Curry of Allegheny,
Dr. Jacob Sharpless of Chester, J. F. E. Seigert of
Northampton, A. Chamberlain of Bradford, N. P.
Smith of Westmoreland, John Dougherty of Huntingdon, William Wright of Adams, and Henry
Carter of Lancaster.

Secretaries—George Connell of Philadelphia,
W. C. Rhodes of Columbia, — Franklin of
Chester, and Samuel Templeton of Union.

At this point of the proceedings John Van

At this point of the proceedings, John Van Buren entered the Convention, and was received-with immense cheering. Cheers were also given for Dr. William Elder of Philadelphia, with considerable spirit. The meeting was not quite so large as was expected, but it was exceedingly en-

The following electoral ticket was chosen:

The following electoral ticket was chosen:

Senatorial Electors—Benjamin W. Richards and
William Lawrence, jun.

Representative Electors—John Ashton, jr., David
C. Skerritt, W. B. Thorne, James J. Robbins,
Jared Darlington, Levi Bucknor, Jacob Sharpless,
Henry Caster, Dr. E. Hastings Mason, John
Kelly, Hon. W. Donaldson, Aaron Chubbuck,
John M. Pattan, Joseph Gray, Allen Robinett, S.
W. Mifflin, Jonas Slocum, Jason W. Eby, Matthew Elder, George R. Riddle, W. W. McDouglass, W. F. Clark, Dr. S. A. Marshall.
On the exeming of the 13th a mess mosting was

On the evening of the 13th, a mass meeting was held in front of the market. John Van Buren and was most enthusiastically received. His remarks were very similar to those contained in his speech at Boston. Mr. Van Buren was followed by Dr. Elder, of Philadelphia, in a very eloquent speech; after which, the meeting ad-

STATE FREE SOIL CONVENTION IN MASSACHT SETTS.—Our last number contained a brief notice of this most enthusiastic meeting. Nearly all the towns in the State were represented, and by persons nearly equally distributed among the three parties. After John Van Buren had made his speech, Judge Allen remarked-

"You have now heard a Barnburner of New York, and can judge of his destructiveness. Will Massachusetts stand by New York now? [Yes, yes, from thousands.]"

Elizur Wright said—t

"The latter said he had spent his strength, what there was of it, for some years, in trying to raise the right sort of a political party from the seed. But it was a slow job to get good fruit from the seed. He had always preferred grafting, but a good stock to graft into could not be found. Now, however, one of the largest and best stocks was found, the boughs lopped off, and the good scions, the Baldwins and the Bartletts, inserted, and he looked for good and plentiful fruit in the next four years?"

Joseph Willard, of Boston.
 John B. Alley, of Lynn.
 John G. Whittier, of Amesbury.
 Nathan Brooks, of Concord.
 Alexander De Witt, of Worcester.
 James Fowler, of Westfield.
 Thomas Robinson, of Adams.
 Benjamin V. French, of Braintree.
 Philo Leach, of Bridgewater.
 Isaac C. Tabor, of New Bedford.

MR. CROWELL, Whig member of Congress from Ohio, has come out in favor of Van Buren and Adams. So says the Trumbull Democrat.

THE VAN BUREN FREE SOIL MEN have elected heir candidate for Mayor in Alton, Illinois.

A FREE SOIL DAILY, in Philadelphia, will be out in a few days, at three dollars per annum to subscribers. It will support the nominees of the Buffalo Convention, and be "a permanent paper, pledged to principle, but independent of party; progressive, but prudent; earnest, but liberal in sentiment and conduct, and designed to supply the want of ALL whose highest thoughts and best aspirations cannot find expression through the neutral papers of the day. Its news, business, and hierary departments will at least equal the best, and its advertising columns liberally open, but guarded against indecency or immorality."

The Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph states that Dr. Luther Reilly, probably the most influential Democrat in Dauphin county, and formerly the Democratic Representative in Congress from that district, has, with a number of his political friends, abandoned Cass, and declared for Van Buren.

Gen. Starks and Col. John E. Cameron, of Milwaukie, Wis., have embraced the Free Soil doctrines, and go for Van Buren and Adams.

UNION OF PAPERS .- Mr. Smith, the proprietor f the Cincinnati Morning Herald, has purchased the Signal, of that city, and the concern is now published under the title of the Cincinnati Daily Globe. We do not think anything will be gained by the change of name. It is now edited by Stanley Matthews, J. C. Vaughan and J. W. Taylor.

Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, Hun-Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, long a pillar and ornament of the Locofoco party, has written a letter to the Van Buren Committee of New Brunswick, declaring his opposition to Cass, and avowing himself in favor of the Buffalo nominees. He has been Speaker of the House of Assembly, Vice President of the Convention to revise the Constitution, and three years a Senator from Hunterdon county.

The Lower Sandusky (Ohio) Telegraph, a Taylor paper on the Reserve, is offered for sale, as it is not sufficiently patronized by the party—the Sandusky Mirror, a Van Buren paper, taking away a great deal of its patronage, so much so, that the Telegraph is obliged to appear in half sheets.

STATE FREE SOIL CONVENTION IN NEW JER-SEY -This Convention met at the Court-house. Trenton, on the 16th. Its officers were: John W. Stout, of Somerset, President; James M. Cooper, J. Munn, David Ryerson, William Dunham, and Isaac H. Williamson, Vice Presidents; F. Mills and Jacob Stout, Secretaries.

An electoral ticket was adopted, as follows: Electors at Large.—Alexander Wurts, Hunter-don; John Tonnele, Hudson.

District Electors.—Jacob Howey, Gloucester;
David Ryerson, Sussex; Edward D. Weld, Mer-cer; Jeptha B. Munn, Morris; Samuel Baldwin,

ed, John Van Buren proceeded to address the Convention for nearly two hours, and in an able, eloquent, and argumentative manner.

Mr. Washburn, of New York, followed in an interesting address; after which, the Convention

adjourned.
It was determined not necessary to

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUDGE CONE, who lately attempted to kill Judge Stephens, of Georgia, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

Mr. INGERSOLL, Minister at the Court of Russia for nearly two years, has returned home.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN WAS in session at Cleveland, Ohio, during two or three days of last week. The object of the Convention was to devise plans for the melioration of the condition of the African race in the United States. The Herald says that its proceedings were temperate, decorous, and harmonious. On took place, on a resolution declaring menial services degrading to the blacks as a class, and recommending all to seek employment in agricultural, mechanical, mercantile, and professional avocations.—National Intelligencer.

Accident.-Sunday week, half an hour before the consecration of the new Catholic church in New York, one of the walls of the basement gave way, and the whole mass of human beings was precipitated into the basement below. A man named Patrick Kelley was crushed to death, and several other persons were injured.

OFF THE TRACE. On the morning of the 12th instant, a portion of the rails on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, five miles this side of Baltimore, having been taken up for the purpose of repairs, and no notice given, an extra train of cars from Washington ran off the track. Two cars containing passengers were crushed, but, although a few persons were injured, no lives were lost. Somebody deserves punishment for this abominable carelessness.

WHIG NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS,-Geo. N. Briggs has been nominated for Governor, and John Reed for Lieutenant Governor, by the Whigs of Massachusetts.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Hon. Louis McLane resigned the Presidency of the Baltimore Railroad Company to-day. He retires at the end of the fiscal year.

HAYTI.-The French consul has written a letter to the President of Hayti, to stop all political exscutions, or France will commence hostilities

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—Full returns of the election in Arkansas show that the Legislature stands — Democrats 76, Whigs 23. Major Borland and Judge W. S. Oldham, it is supposed, will be the successful candidates for the U. S. Senate.

of Antigua was visited by a most destructive hurricane on the 21st ultimo, by which 2,000 buildings were unroofed, and 700 totally destroyed. Some fifteen or twenty persons were killed.

Cabinet of Herrera seems popular. Trade is beginning to revive. Two hundred American teamsters entered the city of Mexico in one day, measiness, but the Government was about despatching a large force to the seat of the conspiracy, and entertained no doubt of its ability to put it down.

who was so dear to me in the other world? He thought, when he looked around upon this assembled his of the Free Soil party, that it strongly resembled his Betsey, but he could not help remarking, 'How she had grown!' The story called forth great spplause."

Stephen C. Phillips was nominated for Governor, and John Mills for Lieutenant Governor, and John Mills for Lieutenant Governor, and John Mills for Lieutenant Governor, and the following Electoral Ticket was agreed upon:

Electors at large.

Samuel Hoar, of Concord, and William Jackson, of Newton.

District Electors.

District Electors.

District Electors.

1. Joseph Willard, of Boston.

2. John B. Alley, of Lynn.

Who was so dear to me in the other world? He thought, when he looked around upon this assembled slavery as a great distinction between slavery and slaveholding. The first was a distinction between slavery and slaveholding. The first was a distinction between slavery and slaveholding. The first was a distinction between slavery and slaveholding. The first was a lavery of slavery one cases, perhaps, the latter was not. If the time had not come to hold up the evils of slavery, when will it come? Slavery and slaveholding. The first was a lavery of slavery one cases, perhaps, the latter was not. If the time had not come to hold up the evils of slavery, when will it come? Slavery and slaveholding. The first was a distinction between slavery and slaveholding. The first was of the imprisonment and sale of Northern Freemen (some of them free electors) who might visit her perts as seamen—a code and controling sentiment which would visit stripes and lynchings, backed by the anticipated horrors of a life worked out in her peritorise, should 1, or any one, advocate liberty for all men within her borders.

A case in point, which I find among some of my old memoranda. An act of the Territory on or before the 1st of October, 1842, as had settled in the feventary and slaveholding. The first was a distinction between slavery and slaveholding. The first was a distinc

erated. The Board was not willing to be a party to such a practice.

On motion of Chancellor Walworth, the letters of the missionaries and the reply were referred to a select committee, consisting of seven, viz: Messrs. Beman, Barnes, De Witt, Hawes, Magee, Judge Darling, and Henry White.

The appeal of Dr. Paxton was referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. S. T. Williams, Hubbard, and Barnes

Mr. Mann declines reclection to Congress, and anounces that he will take no part in the present Presidential canvass. He says:

"From my brief acquaintance, too, with Con-gressional life, I have also found that the adequate performance of the duties, even of the humblest member of the House, requires talents and attainents far greater than any that I possess." Mr. Mann puts too low an estimate on his abil-ties. Few are so well qualified as he, to do ser-

vice to his country in the halls of legislation. COMMANDER ALEXANDER SLIDELL MACKENZII died at Sing Sing, New York, on Tuesday week,

of heart disease. HAMILTON FISH has been nominated by the laylor men of New York as their candidate for Governor, and George W. Patterson, candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

CLAY MEETING AT ALBANY .- The Clay men of Albany held a large meeting on Tuesday evening. About four thousand persons were present. Among the resolutions adopted was the follow-

Resolved, That a Whig Mass County Convention be held on the 21st instant, at the house of Mr. Adams, in the town of Bethlehem, for the purpose of nominating a Presidential Elector for this district; and the friends of Clay and Fill-

MISSOURI.-We have the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor throughout Missouri, four small counties excepted. The Democratic major-ity is nearly fifteen thousand, the vote being largely increased. The vote for members of Con-gress is as follows:

| Dem. | Maj. | Dem. | Maj. | Maj. | Dem. | Maj. | Total - . 31,321 - 49,593 18,272

VERMONT ELECTION.—The returns from 338 Vermont Election.—The returns from 338 towns indicate no election of State officers by the people. The Whigs have a large plurality, and the Free Soil party come next. The Whig Representatives to Congress are elected in the first and third districts. In the other districts, no choice. In the Senate, the Whigs will have from 15 to 20 majority. To the House of Representatives, 109 Whigs, 63 Van Buren men, and 38 Cass men, have been elected. Ten towns remain to be heard from.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.—The Portland Advertiser has returns from 211 towns in Maine, with the following result: For Governor—Hamlin, 23,608; Dana, 27,421; Scattering, 8,522. Last year the vote in the same towns stood as follows:

year the vote in the same towns stood as follows:
Bronson, 18,217; Dana, 22,598; scattering, 5,424.
The plurality against Dana, thus far, is 4,709;
last year in the same towns, 1,044.
The Representatives to the State Legislature elected in the above towns are as follow: Whig 45, Locofoco 45, Van Buren 5, Taylor 1.
It is admitted by the Locofoco press, that there has been no choice of Governor at this election. DESTRUCTION BY FIRES.—The Philadelphia

Ledger, in the course of some remarks in relation to the destruction of property by fire, says: A fire in New York, in the summer of 1835, destroyed \$2,000,000. A fire in New York, in the winter of 1835, destroyed \$25,000,000. A fire in New York, in the summer of 1845, destroyed \$6,000,000. A fire in Albany, in the summer of 1848, destroyed \$4,000,000. A recent fire in Brooklyn has probably destroyed \$1,000,000. A fire in Philadelphia, in the winter of 1830, destroyed \$2,000,000. Six fires in our four cities, within thirteen years, have destroyed \$40,000,000; and three fires in one of these cities, in ten years, have destroyed \$33,000,000. And all other fires in these four cities, during the same thirteen years, have probably destroyed \$10,000,000. The population of all these cities in 1835 was about 600,000. At present it is probably \$50,000; and therefore the average for the whole period would be 725,000. The whole loss, \$50,000,000, divided among this population, for this whole period, gives about \$69 to each human being, or about \$5.30 annually. Noslighttax to pay for mere destruction.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1848.—Fatal Railroad Accident.—A collision took place this morning between the Baltimore and Philadelphia trains, on the railroad between Wilmington and Bristy the railroad between Wilmington and Brandy-wine bridge. Mr. Chickering, a machinist, of Wilmington, was killed, as also Michael McDer-mott, a brakeman, in the employ of the company. Another brakeman had his leg broken, and Dow-ling, the conductor, his foot severely crushed. Baltimore Sun.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) Sept. 18—5 P. M.—Mr. Clay and the Presidency—Another Declination, &c.—A paragraph appears in the Louisville Journal today, from a letter written by Mr. Clay, the publication of which is authorized by him, in which he says that, while he feels deeply and gratefully affected by the desire to which many of his friends cling of electing him to the Presidency, he cannot accept the nomination tendered by them for that office. Feeling bound by the decision of the Philadelphia Concention, he does not wish and cannot consent that any further use of his name in connection with the Presidency be made.

Baltimore Sun.

VERMONT.—A Whig paper gives the following summary of the new Legislature in Vermont, with the exception of 10 members:

1948. Whigs - - - 109 The Senators elected stand as follows:

Other estimates give the Democrats and Free oilers a majority in the Legislature.

Soilers a majority in the Legislature.

MAINE ELECTION.—In 268 towns, where the vote for Governor last year stood, Whig, 20,530; Democratic, 25,503; scattering, 6,298—the presorte is, Whig, 25,904; Democratic, 30.819; Free Soil, 9,710—leaving a plurality against Dana, Democrat, of 4,795, which is a loss to him of 3,470 votes.

The House of Representatives stands, Whig, 54; Democratic, 61; Free Soil, 18; Taylor Democrat, 1; and 25 yet to hear from.

Five Democrate and two Whigs are elected to Congress.

Congress.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Ercildown, Chester Co., Pa., September 3, 1848.— FRIEND BAILEY: Enclosed, I send you some more subscribers for the "Era;" and avail myself of the occasion to offer a few thoughts upon two or three

such free colored persons from the Territory, on or before the 1st of October, 1842, as had settled in the Territory on or after the 10th of February, 1832; or, in case of neglect or refusal so to do, to be sold as slaves for ninety-nine years. Also, the imprisonment, and, under certain contingancies, sale, as slaves, for ninety-nine years, of all colored persons arriving in Flórida, from other States, by sea, as sailors, &c. And, also, requiring all colored persons having settled in the Territory prior to 1832, and after the cession in 1819, to subject themselves to guardians, with the powers of slave masters, and the power to sell them as slaves for taxes, in case of refusal or inability to pay them.

January 14, 1843, Morgan, a member of the House of Representatives, from New York, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of repealing this diabolical law, when Miller, of Ohio, (Cass candidate for Governor this fall, is he not?) moved to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed, by a vote of 112 to 80—38 Northern Democrats and 3 Northern Whigs basely voting in the affirmative. Florida is now a State of the Union, and Congress has no longer power to repeal her laws, and so this one still stands upon her statutes, authorizing the sale of freemen of her own and other States—a reason, without going further, for the necessity of the proclamation, "No slave Territory and no more slave States."

Besides: they will want us to help them man-

States."

Besides: they will want us to help them manage their "property," in case it should become refractory—a contingency that does not eccur with the property of free laborers—all of which makes an additional argument in behalf of excluding slavery from the Territories; so that perfect "equality" may be preserved among those who may settle them.

3. The right spirit everywhere prevails. We hold a county Convention in Westchester this week, to send delegates to the State Convention at Reading, on the 13th instant. Lancaster county holds one this week for the same purpose. Nothing, it seems to me, is wanting to secure a triumph, but to deluge the country with Free Soil publications.

Philadelphia, September 16, 1848.—We have just had another grand meeting in Philadelphia. Not in a handsome or convenient building in the heart of the city, as before, but in the open air, and at the hendquarters of Nativeism and Locofocoism, in the Southern suburbs of our city—known as the Districts of Moyamensing and Southwark, and constituting the First Congressional District. The meeting was convened in front of the Washington Market, a place lying between the two districts above mentioned—notorious for riots—selected heretofore by some of our Philadelphia firemen as their battle ground, and consecrated by brickbats and bloody noses. What could we expect from an evening meeting here? Some feared disturbance—others hoped that some good would be done—but no one, I believe, anticipated an immense assembly, that would stand for two hours and a half in the open air, perfectly quiet, and evidently approving of the sentiments of the speakers. Yet so it was. The tide has turned. Workingmen are beginning to see that slavery degrades labor, and of course degrades the laborers. John Van Buren, Dr. Gazzam, and Dr. Elder, addressed the meeting in their usual strain of eloquence, and dwelt chiefly upon the influence of slavery in degrading the workingmen of the North, and diminishing the value of their labor. slavery in degrading the workingmen of the North, and diminishing the value of their labor. Keep the ball moving, and success must be the result.

I promised you a report of John Van Buren's I promised you a report of John Van Buren's speech, delivered here a week or two since. It is all ready for the typesetter; but, as the Boston speech covers the same ground, and has some very good things superadded, I enclose a copy of it instead of the other.

Yours, truly, Gold Pen.

Cramfordsville, Washington Co., Iowa, August 2, 1848.—I send you enclosed in this letter five dollars, for ten copies of your paper, to be forwarded to Samuel E. Rankin, Crawfordsville, Washington county, Iowa. Our State is new; taxes high; and people have hard struggling to get along; a great portion of them take no paper at all. Our mail for the last four weeks has been loaded with documents, forwarded mostly by members of Congress for the people. A goodly portion of Mr. Truman Smith's circulars, Mr. John M. Clayton's letter, and the Battery, a campaign paper published in your city, are sent to this office, but I believe that they are more effectual in making Anti-Slavery votes than Whig votes.

PENNSYLVANIA FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

DEAR SIR: After writing you from Kennett Square, I addressed interesting Free Soil meet-ings at New Garden, Mechanicsville, and West-

Square, I addressed interesting Free Soil meetings at New Garden, Mechanicsville, and Westchester, and then proceeded to Lancaster county, in which I spoke at Eastland, Lancaster, and Enterprise. The meeting at the last-named place was convened on the evening of the 11th. Wednesday being the time fixed for the State Convention, and the distance to Reading not being great, I yielded to the solicitations of the friends of the good cause, and proceeded here on Tuesday, accompanied by Dr. Gibbons and a number of other delegates from the lower end of the county. There was also in our pleasant party M.H. Urquhart, from Steubenville, Ohio, an able speaker. Mr. Urquhart is a calm, patient thinker, and possessed of a good memory of facts and dates, as well as of words.

We arrived here on Tuesday evening. Dr. Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, had arrived the day before, accompanied by several delegations of good men and true, from the west end of this immense State, among them the warm-hearted John Jack. An evening mass meeting had already been held, which was addressed by Dr. Gazzam and others. The Doctor's effort was of that nature well calculated to whet the mental appetite of the people of this city, and thus make them eager for the subsequent entertainments in store for them. On Tuesday evening, another mass meeting was held at the same place, (in front of Boyer's Hotel,) which was well attended and enthusiastic. A series of spirited resolutions, prepared by a committee appointed at the meeting on Monday night, were put and passed with gratifying unanimity. The speakers were Dr. Stebbins, of Chester county, Mr. Urquhart, and myself. While we were addressing the crowd in the street, the delegates then on the ground were holding a preliminary meeting in the Hotel. The principal question which they discussed—the only one on which any difference of opinion was anticipated—was the propriety of nominating a full State ticket.

The Convention assembled at the appointed hour yesterday morning, in the Court-house.

Part of the Philade

anticipated—was the propriety of nominating a full State ticket.

The Convention assembled at the appointed hour yesterday morning, in the Court-house.

Part of the Philadelphia and other delegations from the eastern section of the State, not arriving until late, the opening session was not so large as subsequently; and yet acme of the Hunker editors, who will no doubt strive hard to make it out a "failure," as usual, might have esteemed themselves lucky in beholding as many persons present at their own State Conventions. The arrival of the Philadelphia train brought a large accession to the Convention; and the fact that John Van Buren had arrived in the cars having become known to the outsiders, there was a perfect rush to the Court-house after dinner, in the expectation of hearing a speech from one of whose oratorical fame they had heard so much. In this they were disappointed. But they did not feel their disappointment long, for Dr. William Elder, of Philadelphia, completely electrified them with one of his powerfully eloquent efforts. After Dr. Elder's speech, the business of the Convention was resumed with good spirit, and continued in perfect harmony until near dark. The appointment of an able electoral ticket and an efficient State Central Committee having been effected, there sprang up a warm discussion, (growing out of one of the resolutions reported by the usual business committee) in which many of the delegates participated. This related to the propriety of nominating candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner. The Eastern delegates were mostly opposed to the step, because, as they allege, it was calculated to embarrass the Presidential ticket in their section of the State, while the Western view of the question. He complained bitterly at the idea of his constituents being refused a chance to vote a Free Soil Gubernatorial ticket, while ready, as he alleged, to sweep everything before them in some of the counties! After a long, and at times quite a botsterous contest, which run the night session

in one of the market squares. It was addressed by John Van Buren and Dr. Elder, in masterly speeches of about two hours each, the effect of which upon the inhabitants of "Old Democratic Berks County" could not have failed to be salutary. Convictions, not a few, will certainly follow. Mr. Van Buren's presence created such a sensation as I have rarely witnessed anywhere. The enthusiasm was indeed immense throughout the meeting. Depend upon it, Free Soil has now a hold upon the popular mind of the Keystone State, which the old parties will try in vain to unloose. The effect of yesterday's demonstration will tell gloriously in November.

I start for Baltimore to morrow, feeling that the two weeks of my absence have not been spent here in vain.

J. E. S.

Board assists forty-five slaveholding churches in the slave States. And Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a scoule two five and the

" DOWN BAST." The Free Soil men "down East" are beginning to buckle on their armor, to do service in the great cause of human brotherhood. Owing to the length of time required to get a full account of the proceedings of the Buffalo Free Soil Convention, the movement began here rather late. Then we had to wait for Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance before we could fully commit our vention, the movement began here rather late. Then we had to wait for Mr. Van Buren's letter of acceptance, before we could fully commit ourselves to the nominations of that Convention, for we are a cautious people, and do not like to leap in the dark. Having got that, we cordially adopt the "platform" and the nominations. But though late in the movement, we hope and intend, at the Presidential election, not to be lowest on the list of those who are struggling to redeem our country from the domination of the Slave Power; you must not, however, expect a large demonstration at our State-election on Monday. We have not yet had time thoroughly to organize. In the sections where we have had meetings, the people are all alive, and there will be a much larger vote thrown than was ever cast by the Liberty party; and yet in these places we shall not show anything like our strength, for the candidates for State offices and for Congress profess to be Free Soilers, as good as the best, and "nothing else." Even General Taylor's claims are advocated here on the ground that he is not opposed to the Wilmot Proviso. An elaborate article lately appeared in the Bangor Whig und Courier to prove this position, from General Taylor's Signal correspondence. This article has been put into the form of a circular, and slily, if not secretly, put into the hands of Whigs and voters all over the interior of this Congressional district. I am credibly informed that the Whig candidate for Congress, while advocating his own claims as a Free Soil man, in order to relieve himself from the charge of inconsistency of supporting General Taylor, takes the same ground. All this has been done.

while advocating his own claims as a Free Soil man, in order to relieve himself from the charge of inconsistency of supporting General Taylor, takes the same ground. All this has been done, though the General's letter to the editor of the Tuscalobsa Monitor, denying the intention of having any such inference drawn from that correspondence, has been long published. By this kind of strategy, many honest men will be kept back, for a while, from enrolling their names under the Free Soil banner; but those who practice the deception will do well to remember the Ides of November.

Governor Kent is the most plausible and the fairest speaker whom I have heard advocate the claims of old Zack. He takes the ground that no one can find a line written by the General in which he says he will veto the Wilmot Proviso, and that he will be bound, by the principles laid down in the Allison letter, not to veto it. To place the question beyond a doubt, the Governor reads extracts from an electioneering speech made in Congress by a Democratic member from Virginia. He omits to refer to the Whig papers at the South that advocate Taylor on the express grounds that he will veto the Proviso. Neither does he mention the fact that the General has been nominated by the Democrats of Charleston, S. C., as the only reliable man for the South; and that the General has accepted the momination, in a letter entirely satisfactory to them. He makes no allusion to the following instruction, given by the Whig State Convention of Georgia, to their delegates to the Philadelphia Whig National Convention:

"Resolved, That the nomination of General"

Zachary Taylor meets the hearty concurrence of a majority of this Convention; but, in the spirit of a just and liberal concession, we stand declared to support Henry Clay, or any other Whig, provided the friends of the nominee concur with our own on the subject of the Wilmot Provise and Southern

AMERICAN MISSIONS-AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Boston, September 16, 1848.

defining at large their principles, and their position respecting slavery.

3. Mr. Treat's reply, expressing the views of the Prudential Committee in reply. The correspondence is unfinished.

The Prudential Committee, to the great joy of many of us, distinctly take the ground that slaveholding is prima facie evidence against the piety of candidates applying for admission to church fellowship; and that it behooves the applicant to show that his case is an exception to ordinary property-slaveholding, before he is to be received into the church. The course which the missions will take under these instructions remains to be seen.

mains to be seen.

The Board committed these papers to a committee, of which Dr. Beman, of Troy, was chairman, and Albert Barnes, second, two of the most decidedly Anti-Slavery corporate members of the Roard

man, and Albert Barnes, second, two of the most decidedly Anti-Slavery corporate members of the Board.

The Committee in their report declined endoraing "all" the principles of the Prudential Committee's letter, leaving it doubtful whether their distinct testimony against slaveholding fellowship would be approved or not—yet praised the fidelity of Mr. Treat and the Committee in general terms, and left the further prosecution of the subject with them.

I felt it ny duty to offer an amendment, affirming the doctrine, and sustaining the Prudential Committee in their position against slaveholding fellowship; but I afterwards, on request, withdrew my amendment, on condition that the Board would order it to be printed in the minutes, which printing was ordered, and thus the matter lies over and open to the next meeting.

The Abolitionists present warmly approbated the ground taken in Mr. Treat's letter, and Dr. Parker, of Philadelphia, said to have been once an Abolitionist, (whose apostrophe sustaining the Mexican war the Era has already chronicled,) as warmly condemned it. "He wished," he said, "to enter a caveat against his silence being construed into approbation of Mr. Treat's letter. When the Abolitionists say of it—'That's right, so would we have it'—they understood it aright. He did not believe slaveholding to be a disciplinable offence, nor did he believe the Committee did. One of the Committee (supposed to be Albert Barnes, against whose course on slavery Dr. Parker omits no opportunity to speak) had slaveholders in his church, and did not discipline them."

I was rejoiced that the ground taken by the Committee was clearly understood by both the

holders in his church, and did not discipline them."

I was rejoiced that the ground taken by the Committee was clearly understood by both the Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists of the Board. The movements of this body against slavery will produce an effect in other countries as well as in this. There is not a port in the Mediterranean sea, or East Indian Archipelago, where the bills of the Board do not pass current, more so, I am assured, than that of any banking-house.

But there is another effect of this movement of the Board against slavery. It is the eldest American Mission Board, being organized in 1810, and receives and disburses the largest amount of funds. Other Boards, home and foreign, have sprung up under its shadow, whose receipts and expenditures, added to its own, make more than a million annually, and give employment, at home and abroad, to several thousand persons. And as, according to the old adage, "Heart and treasure go together," if other Mission Boards (as they must soon do) shall follow the noble example of this Board's Prudential Committee, they will do more to set the conscience of Christendon against alayery than can be accomplished by other means.

Our flour market to day has passed without sales of consequence, prices being steadily maintained—\$5.87½ to \$5.93½ and \$6 has been given for State brands, the higher figure for a good marketable article.

Wheat and corn were rather inactive, the lates being a 60 acres for white and 68 a 60

wheat and corn were rather inactive, the lat-ter bringing 60 a 63 cents for white, and 68 a 69 for yellow. Oats, with some movement, at 34, 35, and 36 cents. Rye dull at 70 cents. Provisions are firm. Mess pork \$12, and prime \$9.50, with no sales of moment.

scriptions for the Campaign would be received after this date. To meet the case of those who may have sent previous to receiving that notice, we will send the Era three months.

WILMINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. THE Winter Session of this Institution will open on the 2d of the 10th month, (October.)

DUBKE KNIGHT, Principal.

Wilmington, Del, 9th mo. 20th, 1848. Sept. 21.—3t* LITTELDS LIVING AGE

ONTENTS OF No. 227.—Sept. 16, 1848.—Price, ON TEN 15 OF 130.

On the half cents.

The Germanie Empire.—Edinburgh Review.

Remarkable Case of Suspension of the Mental Faculties.—Chambers's Journal.

John Bull's Ateliers Nationaux.—Punch.

A Honeymoon in 1848.—Chambers's Journal.

The Cockroach on Shipboard.—Chambers's Journal.

Final Memorials of Charles Lamb.—Examiner.

Torpidity of Animals.—Chambers's Journal.

Suspension of Life.—Turner's Sacred History.

European Correspondence of the Living Age.

8. Suspension of the Living Age.
9. European Correspondence of the Living Age.
SHORT ARTICLES.
Death not a Painful Process. The Pike. Nursery RhymVentilation. The Bolters.

Washington, December 27, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and solution which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehen-sion, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS.

REV. J. A. NASH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Winter Session of this school will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1848, and continue to April 1, 1849, five months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five.

Terms.—For tuition, board, washing, mending, fuel, and lights, 380 per half year, in advance. Catalogues and circu lars, containing together with a list of the pupils and their residences, a statement of the character, plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal at Amherst. REV. J. A. NASH, A. M., PRINCIPAL. GATES ACADEMY, MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence Septem ber 12. Tuition in English, \$4 per term, and 50 cents for each additional language. Writing and Vocal Music will be taught at a very slight additional charge per week. Loc tures will be given on Geology, Ancient History, Chemistry &c.

de.

The Institution has a good Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet, also a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

Every effort will be made, on the part of the Teachers, to facilitate the progress of the scholars.

Board, washing, &c., in the family of the "Preceptor, or in private families, \$2 per week. Terms twelve weeks.

Aug. 24.—5t

A. W. RICE,

Teachers.

BROWNSVILLE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT WATER CURE. D Fayette County, Pennsylvania.—The friends of Hy dropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully inform ed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose, has now been in successful operation since August, 1847.

The build ng is 70 feet by 30, two stories hich, and put

Dear Sir: I have come, by the travelled route, some 1,500 miles across the country, to attend the meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, whose annual sessions are just now closed in this city; and the interest I have felt in the action of this Board on the subject of slavery is certainly not deeper than that felt by thousands throughout the country.

Between 600 and 700 corporate and honorary members of the Board were present—among them Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen and Chancellor Walworth, the present Cass candidate for Governor of New York, with a multitude distinguished in ecclesiastical or civil affairs. The crowd attending its deliberations constantly crowded the largest churchs were so crowded, that, going somewhat late, one found it almost impossible to get into the aisles.

The Board was reported \$60,000 in debt, and \$18,000 were raised at this meeting, towards its funds. Means are in train to liquidate the remainder of the debt.

The subject of slavery came before the Board upon papers which took half a day in the reading at large their principles, and their positions.

A. Eetters from the Missions in those nations, defining at large their principles, and their position respecting slavery.

3. Mr. Treat's reply, expressing the views of the control Miss A. G. Snow and E. J. Thomp.

UNDER the direction of Miss A. G. Snowand E. J. The son, Summer street, corner of Schuylkill Sixth st opposite the Church, Philadelphia.

opposite the Church, Philadelphia.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Junior Class.—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Geography, History, Arithmetic, and the Elements of Philosophy and Physiology—from §5 to §7.

Intermediate Class.—Continuation of the above, with French, Grammar, Composition, Botany, Natural History, Latin, and Drawing—from §3 to §12.

Senior Class.—Continuation of English and French studies, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Mythology, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy, Geology and Chemistry, Retoric, Algebra, Geometry, Evidences of Christianity, Butler's Analogy, with the standard Foetical Works—from §12 to §20.

Piano Forte, \$10 to \$30 per quarter.
Harp, \$15 to \$25 per quarter.
Guitar, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.
Painting in Water Colors, \$5 to \$10 per quarter.
Painting in Oil Colors, \$10 to \$15 per quarter.
The Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, each, \$5 per uarter.
The https://doi.org/10.1001/10.10 narter.
The higher branches of mathematics \$10-per quarter.
Board and Tuition, \$40 to \$60 per quarter.
Fuel for the season, \$2.

The school will reopen on the 1st of September.

Young Baues, and the above brancaes.

REVERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Ducachet; Rev. Kingston Goddard; Rev. N. S.

Harris; Matthew L. Bevan, Esq.; Hon. John Swift, mayor
of Philadelphia; Professor Dunglison, of Jefferson College;
Hon. Edmund Burke, Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary Lyon
Principal of the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South
Aug. 24.—o

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1849,

IST published by the American and Foreign Anti-Sla Society, and for sale at their Depository at the follow

NEW YORK READING ROOM,

action.

I National Era is received at the Reading Room, from ingion, by the earliest mail, and single copies may haved every Friday morning.

IL WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent.

Board assists forty-five slaveholding churches in the slave States. And Mr. Fee found (though he needs the aid) that receiving assistance from a Society which supports slaveholding in the church, so broke the force of his own testimony against it is situated at the head of Skansatels ake, ten miles Society which supports slaveholding in the church, so broke the force of his own testimony against it, that he has been reluctantly compelled to reliquish it. This Home Board's Committee have taken a decided stand against employing slave taken a decided stand against employing slave holding missionaries. I hope by the next May meeting they will stand with the Committee of the Foreign Board. Yours, truly and respect of the Foreign Board. Yours, truly and respect fully,

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, September 18.

Flour has felt a further decline since Saturday. To-day, 500 barrels Howard street changed hands at \$5.43%, and \$600 barrels at \$5.37½. The market closed rather unsettled. No sales of City Mills; it is held at \$5.50. Sales of grain have been made to-day at the following rates: good to prime red wheat, \$1.05 a \$1.16½; ordinary to good, 95 cents to \$1.05; white, \$1.10 a \$1.20.

White corn, 52 a 53 cents; yellow, 58 a 60 cents. Rye, 70 a 72 cents. Oats, 28 a 30 cents.

Philadelphia, September 18.

Our flour market to-day has passed without sales of consequence, prices being steadily maintained—\$5.87½ to \$5.93% and \$6 has been given for State brands, the higher figure for a good marketable article. GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS.

DETER H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, I. Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Drawings, and solicits Letter Patent for New Inventions, in this country and in Europe, and transacts with promptness all business belouging to his profession; for which, his charges are moderate.

Having been a Practical Mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description; and parsons at a distance, by sending their medels, or a pen or pencil aketch, with a short description of their invention, by letter, may be informed whether it be patentable, and how the patent can be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington.

Those who desire to send models, can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this city and almost every part of the country.

All models and confidential communications are kept with the most scruppious care and socreey.

Those who may visit this city, to make percentle examinations of the Models of patented inventions, Records, &c., preparatory to applying for latters patent for their own inventions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him immediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially ald them in securing their rights.

their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

Letters Parent frequently fail to protect ingenious and neeful inventions, and inventors are subject to versatious delays and expense in obtaining them, in consequence of their papers and drawings being imperfect and insufficient. Those unnecessary delays and extra expense may be avoided, and a strong and valid Patent insured, by the employment of a competent and faithful Agent, residing at the seat of Government, who has the advantage of daily access to records and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere. For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has transacted business.

spectfully refer to all persons for whom he has been business.

N. B. Letters must be post paid.

O'moe on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, opposite the United States Patent O'moe, Washington, D. C. June 92.—3m

OFFICE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND COUNSELLERS FOR PATENTEES:

TOR imparting information on the subject of Inventions, and on the application of Chemical and Mechanical Science to the Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mines, and for procuring and defending Patents, either in the United States or in foreign countries.

Parlesser WALTER R. JOHNSON, late of Philadelphia, and Z. C. ROBBINS, of Washington CRy, (aided by HAZ-ARD KNOWLES, Esq., late Machinist of the United States Patent Office), have associated themselves together for the prosecution of the above branches of professional business, either in their office, at the Patent Office, or before the courts; and will devote their undivided attention to forwarding the interests of inventors or others who may consult them or place business in their hands.

Mr. Knowles has for the past twelve years held the post of Machinist in the United States Patent Office, and resigna that situation to take part in the present undertaking. His talents and peculiar fitness for the important office so long filled by him, have been fully recognized by Inventors wherever the office is itself known.

The office of Messrs. J. & R. is on F street, opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., where communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to; examinations made, drawings, specifications, and all requisite papers prepared—and models procured when desired—on reasonable terms. Letters of inquiry, expected to be answered after examinations lad, must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars.

In the duties of their office which pertain to the Patent Laws, Messrs. J. & R. will be assisted by a legal gentleman of the highest professional character, and fully conversant with Mechanics and other scientific subjects.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1848.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1948.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbians county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved. It has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat. JONAS D. CATTELL, Feb. 3.—tf

COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Dealer in Free Labor Dry Goods and Groceries, northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Aug. 24.—3m LARD FOR OIL.

LARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed Lard. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Mannfacturer, Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, O. TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and despatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Frinters' Materials of the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

the best quality.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending the manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold Charles Whiting. and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor. In Annual Charles, New York.

DEBATES IN CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY,

CONTAINING the entire debate in the Senate on Mr. Hale's bill for the Protection of Property in the District of Columbia, (growing out of the attack of the mob on the office of the National Era, in April last;) the speeches of Messrs. Track and Giddings, in the House of Representatives, on the bill providing for payment for a slave who escaped from his master during the last war with Great British reasel of war; speeches of Messrs. Hale, Niles, and Dix, in the Senate, on the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon; and Mr. Corwin's great speech ou the Compromise Bill.

The above make a pamphlet of 64 pages, large cotavo, in small type. Price—34 per hundred; single copies, 6 cents. For sale by BUELL & BLANCHARD, Ang. 17. Office of the National Era, Washington. LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois: Particular attention paid to collections.

Terms of Court, Cook County, Illinois.
County court—first Monday in February, May, and Oclober.

Circuit court—second Monday in June and November.

627 Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days before the first day of each term.

Feb. 2.—1 yr. gr.

ATLANTIC HOUSE.

Daniel Pearson, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachu May 4. PREE PRODUCE STORE.

NEW GOODS.—GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Just received—
Fine 44 Prints, various siyles.
New styles of Prints of medium quality, usual widts. Fine and wide Paper Muslins; also colored Cambrics. Curtain Calleo, superior fine Chints Umbrellas, Oil Cloths. Satinets, good and cheap; sileo on hand, mostly at reduced prices, Ginghams, various qualities and styles.
Fine and heavy Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Muslins. Striped Cambrics, fine 6-4 Plaid Muslins.
Muslin de Lain, plain and neasily figured, all wool.
Linens, warranted free from cotton.
Fiannels, 4-4, good, and price low; Canton Flannels, white and colored. FREE PRODUCE STORE.

olored.

Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps. Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps.

ALSO,
Refined Loaf, Crushed, and Pulverised Sugar.
Brown Sugar, good quality, of various grades.
The whole stock exclusively Fram LABOR Goods, to which
the subscriber would invite the attention of Country Merchants, as well as his friends and the public generally.
Much pains are taken by the managers of the Free Produce Association to sasist the subscriber to enlarge the assortment from time to time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,
N. W. corner Fifth and Cherry streets,
Philadelphis.

THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW, CONDUCTED by R. W. Emerson, Theodore Parker, J. E. Cabot, and others. Devoted to the Great Questions of the Day, in Politics, Religion, Humanity, &c. CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1849.

Anv. 1. The Philosophy of the Ancient Hindcos.

2. William Ellery Channing.

3. Principles of Zoology.

4. Constitutionality of Slavery.

5. Apologetical and Explanatory.

6. Short Reviews and Notices.

The Editors' Note to the Readers. Agents, to whom ilberal commissions will be allowed, are anted to circulate the work. Bound copies of Vol. 1 on hand. COOLIDGE & WILEY, Publishers, Sept. 7.—1mi 12 Water street, Boaton. TEMPERANCE,

BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north
of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot,
Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of withdrawing fellowshi- from Churches and Eccleriastical Bodies tolerating Slaveledding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen, of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price—2250 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, April 20.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

BOTANICO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO. CINCINNATI.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

SLAVERY AND THE TERRITORIES. SPEECH OF MR. HORACE MANN,

[CONCLUDED.]

Or MASSACHUSETTS,

In the House of Representatives, June 30, 1848.
On the right of Congress to include for the Territories of the United States, and its duty to exclude slavery there

Nor are these advantages confined to those departments of nature where her mightiest forces are brought into requisition. In accomplishing whatever reduires delicacy and precision, nature is as much more perfect than man, as she is more powerful in whatever requires strength. Whether in great or in small operations, all the improvements in the mechanical and the useful arts come as directly from intelligence, as a bird comes out of a shell, or the beautiful colors of a flower out of sunshine. The slave-worker is forever prying at the short end of Nature's lever, and using the back instead of the edge of her finest instruments. Sir, the most abundant proof exists, derived from all departments of human industry, that unculcated labor is comparatively unprofitable labor. I have before me the statements of a number of the most intelligent gentlemen of Massachusetts, affirming this fact as the result of an experience extending over many years. In Massachusetts, we have no native-born child wholly without school instruction; but the degrees of attainment of mental development, are various. Half a dozen years ago, the Massachusetts Board of Education obtained statements from large numbers of our master manufacturers, authenticated from the hooks of their respective establishments, and covyears ago, the Massachusetts Joan of Lactanon obtained statements from large numbers of our master manufacturers, authenticated from the books of their respective establishments, and covering a series of years, the result of which was, that increased wages were found in connection with increased intelligence, just as certainly as increased heat raises the mercury in the thermometer. Foreigners, and those coming from other States, who made their marks when they receipted their bills, carned the least; those who had a moderate, or limited education, occupied a middle ground on the pay roll; while the intelligent young women who worked in the mills in winter, and taught schools in summer, growned the list. The larger capital, in the form of intelligence, yielded the larger interest in the form of wages. This inquiry was not confined to manufactures, but was extended to other departments of business, where the results of labor could be made the subject of exact measurement.

when he compares the work of a stupid with that of an awakened mind. The traveller sees it, when he passes from an educated into an uneducated he passes from an educated into an uneducated nation. Sir, there are countries in Europe, lying side by side, where, without compass or chart, without bound or landmark, I could run the line of demarcation between the two, by the broad, legible characters which ignorance has written on roads, fields, houses, and the persons of men, women, and children, on one side, and which knowlodge has inscribed on the other.

This difference is most striking in the mechanic arts; but it is clearly visible also in husbandry. Not the most fertile soil, not mines of silver and

arts; but it is clearly visible also in husbandry. Not the most fertile soil, not mines of silver and gold, can make a nation rich without intelligence. Who ever had a more fertile soil than the Egyptians? Who have handled more silver and gold than the Spaniards? The universal cultivation of the mind and heart is the only true source of opulence—the cultivation of the mind, by which to lay hold on the treasures of nature—the cultivation of the heart, by which to devote those treasures to beneficent uses. Where this gultivation tion of the neart, by which to devote those treas-ures to beneficent uses. Where this cultivation exists, no matter how barren the soil or ungenial the clime, there comfort and competence will abound; for it is the intellectual and moral con-dition of the cultivator that impoverishes the soil, or makes it teem with abundance. He who dis-obeys the law of God in regard to the culture of the intellectual and spiritual nature may live in obeys the law of God in regard to the culture of the intellectual and spiritual nature, may live in the valley of the Nile, but he can rear only the "lean kine" of Pharosh; but he who obeys the highest law, may dwell in the cold and inhospitable regions of Scotland or of New England, and "well-formed and fat-fleshed kine" shall feed on all his meadows. If Pharosh will be a task-master, and will not let the bondmen go free, the corn in his field shall be the "seven thin ears blasted by the east wind;" but if he will obey the commandments of the Lord, then, behold, there shall be "seven ears of corn upon one stalk, all rank and good." Sir, the sweat of a slave poisons the soil upon which it falls; his breath is mildew to every green thing; his tear withers the verdure every green thing; his tear withers the verdure

drops upon.
But slavery makes the general education of the whites impossible. You cannot have general edu-cation without common schools. Common schools cation without common schools. Common schools cannot exist where the population is sparse. Where slaves till the soil, or do the principal part of whatever work is done, the free population must be sparse. Slavery, then, by an inexorable law, denies general education to the whites. The Providence of God is just and retributive. Create a serf caste, and debar them from education, and you necessarily debar a great portion of the privileged class from education also. It is impossible, in the present state of things, or in any state of things which can be foreseen, to have free and universal education in a slave State. The difficulty is insurmountable. For a well-organized system of common schools, there should be two hundred children, at least, living in such proximity to each other that the oldest of them can come together to a central school. It is not can come together to a central school. It is not enough to gather from within a circle of half s enough to gather from within a circle of half a dozen miles diameter fifty or sixty children for a single school. This brings all ages and all studies into the same room. A good system requires a separation of school children into four, or, at least, into three classes, according to ages and attainments. Without this gradation, a school is bereft of more than half its efficiency. Now, this can never be done in an agricultural community, where there are two classes of men—one to do all the work, and the other to seize all the profits. With New England habits of industry, and with all the work, and the other to seize all the profits. With New England habits of industry, and with that diversified labor which would be sure to spring from intelligence, the State of Virginia, which skirts us here on the south, would support all the population of the New England States, and fill them with abundance.

Mr. Baylly, We have as great a population as New England profits.

New England now.
Mr. Mann. As great a population as New Eng-Mr. BAYLY. We send fifteen Representatives

Mr. Mann. Massachusetts alone sends ten Rep

resentatives.

[A Voice. And the rest of New England twen

ty-one more.]
Mr. Mann. I say, sir, the single State of Virginia could support in abundance the whole population of New England. With such a free population, the school children would be so numerous or four miles of each other all over its territory—
the light of each of which, blending with its neighboring lights, would illumine the whole land.
They would be schools, too, in point of cheapness,
within every man's means. The degrading idea
of pauper schools would be discarded forever. But
what is the condition of Virginia now? One-quarter part of all its adult free white population are
unable to read or write; and were proclaimed to ter part of all its adult free white population are unable to read or write; and were proclaimed to be so by a late Governor, in his annual message, without producing any reform. Their remedy is to choose a Governor who will not proclaim such a fact. When has Virginia, in any State or national election, given a majority equal to the number of its voters unable to read or write? A Republican Government supported by the two pillars of slavery and ignorance!

In South Carolina there is also a fund for the support of pauper schools; but this had become so useless, and was so disdained by its objecta, that a late Governor of the State, in his annual message, recommended that it should be withdrawn from them altogether.

Yet in many of the slave States there are beautiful paper systems of common schools—dead laws

a vacuum, and no one hear's the appea a parent wishes to educate his children, he must send them from home, and thus suffer a sort of bereavement, even while they live; or he must employ a tutor or governess in his family, which few are able to do. The rich may do it, but what becomes of the children of the poor? In cities, the obstacles are less; but the number of persons resident in cities is relatively small. All this is the inevitable consequence of slavery; and it is as impossible for free, thorough, universal education, to coexist with slavery, as for two bodies to occupy the same space at the same time. Slavery would abolish education if it should invade a free State; education would abolish slavery if it could invade a slave State.

a slave State.

Destroying common education, slavery destroys the fruits of common education—the inventive mind, practical talent, the power of adapting means to ends in the business of life. Whence have come all those mechanical and scientific improvements and inventions which have enriched the world with so many comforts, and adorned it with so many beauties; which to-day give enjoyments and luxuries to a common family in a New England village, which neither Queen Elizabeth of England, nor any of her proud Court, ever dreamed of but a little more than two centuries ago? Among whom have these improvements of Eugland, nor any of her proud Court, ever dreamed of but a little more than two centuries ago? Among whom have these improvements originated? All history and experience affirm that they have come, and must come, from people among whom education is most generous and unconfined. Increase the constituency, if I may so speak, of developed intellect, and you increase, in an equal ratio, the chances of inventive, creative genius. From what part of our own country have come the application of steam to the propulsion of boats for commercial purposes, or of wheels for manufacturing purposes? Where have the various and almost infinite improvements been made, which have resulted in the present perfection of cotton and woollen machinery? Whence came the invention of the cotton-gin, and the great improvements in railroads? Where was born the mighty genius who invented the first lightning rod, which sends the electric fluid harmless into the earth; or that other genius, not less beneficent, who invented the second lightning rod, which sends the same fluid from city to city on messages of business or of affection? Sir, these are results which you can no more have without common education, without imbuing the public mind with the elements of knowledge, than you can have corn without planting, or harvests without sunshine.

Look into the Patent Office reports, and see in what sections of country mechanical improvements and the application of science to the useful arts

what sections of country mechanical improvements and the application of science to the useful arts have originated. Out of five hundred and seventytwo patents issued in 1847, only sixty-six were to the slave States. The patents annually issued, it is true, are a mingled heap of chaff and wheat, but some of it is wheat worthy of Olympus. I think the Patent Office reports show that at least six or the Patent Office reports show that at least six or eight times as many patents have been taken out for the North as for the South. What improvements will a slave ever make in agricultural implements; in the manufacture of metals; in preparing wool, cotton, silk, fur, or paper; in chemical processes; in the application of steam; in philosophical, nautical, or optical instruments; in civil engineering, architecture, the construction of roads, canals, wharves, bridges, docks, piers, &c.; in hydraulics or pneumatics; in the application of the mechanical powers; in household furniture, or wearing apparel; in printing, binding, engraving, &c.? This question, when put in reference to slaves, appears ridiculous; and yet it is no more absurd, when asked in reference to an inguorant slave, than when asked in reference to an uneducated white man. The fact that the latter is a voter makes no difference, notwithstanding the common opinion, in certain latitudes, that it does. All such improvements come from minds which have had an early awakening, and been put on scientific trains of thought in their

I suppose not to be one-fifieth part of the number printed at the North. In maps, charts, engravings, and so forth, the elements of comparison exist only on one side.

Out of universal education come genius, skill, and enterprise and the desire of bettering skill,

Out of universal education come genius, skill, and enterprise, and the desire of bettering one's condition. Industry and frugality are their concomitants. Diversified labor secures a home market. Diligence earns much, but the absence of the vices of indolence saves more. Hence comforts abound, while capital accumulates. After the home consumption is supplied, there is a surplus for export. The balance of trade is favorable. All the higher institutions of learning and religion can be liberally supported. These institutions impart an elevated and moral tone to society. Hence efforts for all kinds of social ameliorations. Temperance societies spring up. Societies for preventing crime; for saving from pauperism; for the reform of prisons and the reformation of prisoners; for peace; for sending missionaries to the heathen; for diffusing the gospel—all these, where a sound education is

a palst send because in the latter, a nuisance grows out of education in the public schools of New York there is a libraries as in the interior and nanthement enterty thus made metchandise of history, biography, travels, ethic, matural schools of history, biography, travels, ethic, matural schools of history, biography, travels, ethic, matural schools of initory, biography, travels, ethic, matural schools of initory by a Massachusetts man, and three or four other cities, all the libraries in the public schools of the slave schools of all the universities and eoliges of t

other. The Southern States are all within what may be called "the latitudes of genius;" for there is a small belt around the globe, comprising but a few degrees of latitude, which has produced all the distinguished men who have ever lived. I say, this difference results from no difference in natural endowment. The mental endowments at the South are equal to those in any part of the world. But it comes because in one quarter the common

natural endowment. The mental endowments at the South are equal to those in any part of the world. But it comes, because in one quarter the common atmosphere is vivified with knowledge, electric with ideas, while slavery gathers its Bœotian fogs over the other. What West Point has been to our armies in Mexico, that, and more than that, good schools would be to the intelligence and industrial prosperity of our country.

It may seem a little out of place, but I cannot forbear here adverting to one point, which, as a lover of children and a parent, touches me more deeply than any other. To whom are intrusted at the South the early care and nurture of children? It has been thought by many educators and metaphysicians, that children learn as much before the age of seven years as ever afterwards. Who, at the South, administers this early knowledge—these ideas, these views, that have such sovereign efficacy in the formation of adult character? Who has the custody of children during this ductile, forming, receptive period of life—a period when the mind absorbs whatever is brought into contact with it? Sir, the children of the South, more or less, and generally more, are tended and automed by slaves. South, more or less, and generally more, are tended and nurtured by slaves. Ignorance, superstition, vulgarity, passion, and perhaps impurity, are the breasts at which they nurse. Whatever are the breasts at which they nurse. Whatever other afflictions God may see fit to bring upon me, whatever other mercies He may withhold, may He give me none but persons of intelligence, refinement, of moral excellence, to walk with my children during the imitative years of their existence, and lead them in the paths of knowledge, and breathe into their hearts the breath of a

oral and religious life. Before considering the moral character of slavery, I wish to advert for a moment to the position which we occupy as one of the nations of the earth, in this advancing period of the world's civilization. Nations, like individuals, have a character. The date of the latter is counted by character. The date of the latter is counted by years; that of the former by centuries. No man can have any self-respect who is not solicitous about his posthumous reputation. No man can be a patriot who feels neither joy nor shame at the idea of the honor or of the infamy which his age and his country shall leave behind them. Nations, like individuals, have characteristic objects of ambition. Greece coveted the arts; Rome gloried in war; but Liberty has been the goddess of our idelatry. Amid the storms of Freedom minds which have had an early awakening, and been put on scientific trains of thought in their childhood and youth—a thing utterly impossible for the people at large, without common schools.

These are causes; now look at effects. In three New England States, the iron manufacture is twenty times as much, according to the population, sait is in Virginia, and yet Virginia has far more of the ore than they. In cotton, we can have any endeaded; in the struggles of Freedom have we grown to our present stature. It is claimed that the captor had a right to take the life of his captitime, carries it hore, manufactures it, and then brings it back wrought into a hundred different forms, to be sold to those who would see it rot before their eyes.

Can anyman givea reason why Norfolk should no forms, to be sold to those who would see it rot before their eyes.

Can anyman givea reason why Norfolk should no forms, to be sold to those who would see it rot before their eyes.

Can anyman givea reason why Norfolk should a difference in the institutions of the people? James town was settled before Plymouth, and had natural advantages superior to it. Plymouth now has a such as a length reached across the Atlantic; and weng continues. He of the universal rights of man. And see it sale devot religious sentiment have burned about his posthumous reputation. No man can be about his posthumous reputation. No man can devout religious sentiment have burned about religious sentiment and them. Nations, like individuals, have characteristic object to coveted the arts; Rome gloried in war; but Liberty has been the goddess of unit of the captor with provity of man. Signitive the most compact and condensed system of wrongs, which the deposition. advantages superior to it. Plymouth now has a go, has at length reached across the Atlantic; ago, has at length reached across the Atlantic; and whoever has given an attentive ear to the sounds which have come back to us within the last year, for schools and school-houses, more than seven thousand dollars. I ought rather to say, that it invested more than seven thousand dollars in a kind of stock that yields a hundred per cent income. How many bats there may be in the ruins of Jamestown, the last census does not inform us. The books printed at the South, I worship, they have been fain to draw a veil over the property of the pumpler. worship, they have been fain to draw a veil over one part of her visage, to conceal its hideousness. Whence came this deformity on her otherwise fair and celestial countenance? Sad is the story, but it must be told. Her mother was a vampire. As the daughter lay helpless in her arms, the bel-dame tore open her living flesh, and feasted upon her life-blood. Hence this unsightly wound, that affrights whoever beholds it. But, sir, I must affrights whoever beholds it. But, sir, I must leave dallying with these ambiguous metaphors. One wants the plain, sinewy, Saxon tongue, to tell of deeds that should have shamed devils. Great Britain was the mother. Her American colonies were the daughter. The mother lusted for gold. To get it, she made partnership with robbery and death. Shackles, chains, and weapons for human butchery, were her outfit in trade. She made Africa her hunting ground. She made its nearly her grey and the unwilling calonies. its people her prey, and the unwilling colonies her market-place. She broke into the Ethiop's home, as a wolf into a sheep-fold at midnight. She set the continent a-flame, that she might seize the affrighted inhabitants as they ran shrieking missionaries to the heathen; for diffusing the gospel—all these, where a sound education is given, grow up, in the order of Providence, as an oak grows out of an acorn.

In one thing the South has excelled—in training statesmen. The primary and the ultimate effects of slavery upon this fact are so well set forth in a late sermon by Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, Connecticut, that I will read a passage from it:

"And here, since this institution of slavery, entering into the fortunes of our history complicates, in so many ways, the disorders we suffer, I must pane a few moments to sketch its characteristics. Slavery, it is not to be denied, is an essentially barkarous institution. It gives must too, that it produces its best condition first for while the Northern people were generally delving in labor, for many generations, to create a condition of comfort, slavery set the masters at once one a footing of case, gave them leisure for elegant intercourze, for unprofessional studies, and seasoned their characters thus with that that the labor."

Source a day the hatches were opened to receive food, and disgorge the dead. Thousands and thousands of corpses, which she plunged into the counted only as the tare of commerce. The blue monsters of the deep became familiar with her pathway; and, not more remorseless than she, they shared her plunder. At length the accurated the foreign shore. And there monsters of the land, flercer and feller than any that roam the watery plains, rewarded the robber by purchasing his spoils.

For more than a century did the madness of the difference between men and mires or men their difference between her plunder of the difference between his difference between his difference between his mainty and horse-flesh? What should we think, is and the strong work of the difference between his possible.

by purchasing his spoils.

For more than a century did the madness of this traffic rage. During all those years, the clock of eternity never counted out a minute that did not witness the cruel death, by treachery or violence, of some son or daughter, some father or mother, of Africa. The three millions of slaves mother, of Africa. The three millions of slaves that now darken our Southern horizon are the progeny of these progenitors—a doomed race, fated and suffering from sire to son. But the enormities of the mother country did not pass without remonstrance. Many of the colonies expostulated against, and rebuked them. The New England colonies, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, presented to the Throne the most humble and suppliant petitions, praying for the abolition of the trade. The Colonial Legislatures passed laws against it; but their petitions were spurned from the Throne, their laws were vetoed by the Governors. In informal negotiations, attempted with the ministers of the Crown, the friends of the slave were made to understand that royalty turned an adder's ear to their prayers. The profoundest feelings of lamentation and abhorrence were kindled in the bosoms of his western subjects by this flagitious conduct of the subjects by this flagitious conduct of the g. In that dark catalogue of crimes, which King. In that dark catalogue of crimes, which led our fathers to forswear allegiance to the British Throne, its refusal to prohibit the slave trade to the colonies is made one of the most prominent of those political offences which are said to "define a tyrant." In the original draught of the Declaration of Independence, this crime of King George the Third is set forth in the following

insurrection, fomenting a servile war, putting the black man's knife to the white man's throat? The air of this Hall bas been filled, its walls have been as it were soulptured, by Southern elequence, with images of devastated towns, of murdered men and ravished women; and, as a defence against the iniquities of the institution, they have universally put in the plea that the calamity was entailed upon them by the mother country, that it made a part of the world they were born into, and, therefore, they could not help it. I have always been disposed to allow its full weight to this palliation. But if they now insist upon perpetrating against the whole Western world, which happens at present to be under our control, the same wrongs which, in darker days, Great Britain perpetrated against them, they will forfeit every claim to sympathy. Sir, here is a test. Let not Southern men, who would now force slavery upon new regions, ever deny that their slavery at home is a chosen, voluntary, beloved crime.

But let us look, sir, at the moral character of leavery.

But let us look, sir, at the moral character of slavery. It is proposed not merely to continue this institution where it now exists, but to extend this institution where it now exists, but to extend it to the Pacific Ocean—to spread it over the vast slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Sir, the conduct of Governments, like the conduct of individuals, is subject to the laws and the retributions of Providence. If, therefore, there is any ingredient of wrong in this institution, we ought not to adopt it, or to permit it, even though it should pour wealth in golden showers over the whole surface of the land. In speaking of the moral character of slavery, sir, I mean to utter no word for the purpose of wounding the feelings of any man. On the other hand, I mean not to wound the cause of Truth by abstaining from the utterance of a

of Truth by abstaining from the utterance of a word which I ought to speak.

The institution of slavery is against natural right. Jurists, from the time of Justinian—orators, from the time of Cicero—poets, from the time of Homer—declare it to be wrong. The writers on moral or ethical science—the expounders of the law of nations and of God—denounce slavery as an invasion of the rights of man. They find no warrant for it in the eternal principles of justice and equity; and, in that great division which they set forth between right and wrong, they arrange slavery in the catalogue of Crime. All the noblest instincts of human nature rebel against it. Whatever has been taught by sage, or All the noblest instincts of human nature rebel against it. Whatever has been taught by sage, or sung by poet, in favor of freedom, is a virtual condemnation of slavery. Whenever we appland the great champions of Liberty, who, by the sacrifice of life in the cause of freedom, have won the homege of the world and an immortality of fame, we record the testimony of our hearts against slavery. Wherever patriotism and philanthropy have glowed brightest—wherever piety and a devout religious sentiment have burned most fervently—there has been the most decided recognition of the universal rights of man.

ceased, they are liable to break out, and may rightfully break out, at any moment. How long must our fellow-citizens, who were enslaved in Algiers, have continued in alavery, before they would have lost the right of escape or of resist-

The gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bocock,] in his speech this morning, put the right of the slaveholder upon a somewhat different ground. He said a man might acquire property in a horse before the existence of civil society, by catching a wild one. And so, he added, one man might acquire property in a horse before the existence of civil society, by catching a wild one. And so, he added, one man might acquire property in a better the said and so the said and said and so the said and s quire property in another man, by subduing him to his will. The superior force gave the right,

whether to the horse or to the man. Now, if this be so, and if at any time the superior force should change sides, then it follows inevitably, that the relation of the parties might be rightfully changed by a new appeal to force.

The same gentleman claims Bible authority for slavery. He says: "I see slavery there tolerated, I had almost said inculcated. I see such language as this: 'Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall you buy bondmen and bondmaids; and ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possesand ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession," &c. Does not the gentleman know, that, by the same authority, the Israelitish slaves were commanded to despoil their Egyptian masters, and to escape from bondage? Surely the latter is the better authority. If the gentleman's argument is sound, he is bound to advocate a repeal of the act of 1793. If the gentleman's argument is sound, the free States, instead of surrendering fugitive slaves to their masters, are bound to give those masters a Red-Sea reception and embrace; and the escape of the children of Israel into Canaan is a direct precedent for the underground railroad to Canada.

"a slave and a mule," sc. What should we think, sir, of a teacher for our children, or even of a tender of our cattle, who did not recognise the difference between men and mules—between humanity and horse-flesh? What should we think, if, on opening a work, claiming to be a scientific treatise on zoology, we should find the author to be ignorant of the difference between biped and quadruped, or between men and birds, or men and fishes? Yet such errors would be triffing, compared with those which have been made through all this debate. They would be simple errors in natural history, perhaps harmless; but these are errors—fatal errors—in humanity and Christian ethics. No, sir; all the legislation of the slave States proves that they do not treat, and cannot treat, a human being as an animal. I will show that they are ever trying to degrade him into an animal, although they can never succeed.

This conscious idea that the state of slavery is

show that they are ever trying to degrade him into an animal, although they can never succeed. This conscious idea that the state of slavery is a state of war—a state in which superior force keeps inferior force down—develops and manifests itself perpetually. It exhibits itself in the statute-books of the slave States, prohibiting the education of slaves, making it highly penal to teach them so much as the alphabet; dispersing and punishing all meetings where they come together in quest of knowledge. Look into the statute-books of the free States, and you will find law after law, encouragement after encouragement, to secure the diffusion of knowledge. Look into the statute-books of the slave States, and you find law after law, penalty after penalty, to secure the extinction of knowledge. Who has not read with delight those books which have been written, both in England and in this country, entitled "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," giving the biographies of illustrious men, who, by an undaunted and indomitable spirit, had risen from poverty and obscurity to the heights of eminence, and blessed the world with their schievements in literature, in science, and in morals? Yet here, in what we call republican America, are fifteen great States, vying with each other to see which will bring the blackest and most impervious pall of ignorance over three millions of human beings; nay, which can do most to stretch this pall across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Is not knowledge a good? Is it not one of the

pail across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Is not knowledge a good? Is it not one of the most precious bounties which the all-bountiful Giver has bestowed upon the human race? Sir John Herschell, passessed of ample wealth, his capacious mind stored with the treasures of knowledge, surrounded by the most learned society in the most cultivated metropolis in the world, says: "If I were to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and therefulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills however things might go amias, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading." Yet it is now proposed to colonize the broad regions of the West with millions of our fellow beings, who shall never be able to read

inching of the beaulits of axis, who shall know nothing of the wonders of science, who shall know nothing of the wonders of science, who shall know nothing of the wonders of science, who shall know to entitle the wonders of science, who shall know to ching of the wonders of science, who shall know to ching of the wonders of science, who shall know to the word of the strickles of their great Creator—day to all the control of the attributes of the strickles of their great of Casto, which and other the strickles of their process of the wonders of the strickles of

which we are carrying on for the elevation of the race. Last year, the voters of Massachusetts, in their respective towns, voluntarily taxed them-selves about a million of dollars, for the support of common schools. We have an old law on the of common schools. We have an old law on the statute-book, requiring towns to tax themselves for the support of public schools; but the people have long since lost sight of this law in the munificence of their contributions. Massachusetts is now erecting a reform school for vagrant and exposed children—so many of whom come to us from abroad—which will cost the State more than a hundred thousand dollars. An unknown indi-vidual has given twenty thousand dollars towards it. We educate all our deaf and dumb and blind. An appropriation was made by the last Legisla-ture to establish a school for idiots, in imitation of those beautiful institutions in Paris, in Switzerland, and in Berlin, where the most revolting and malicious of this deplorable class are tamed into docility, made lovers of order and neatness, and capable of performing many valuable services. and capable of performing many valuable services. The future teacher of this school is now abroad, preparing himself for his work. A few years ago, Mr. Everett, the present President of Harvard College, then Governor of the Commonwealth, spoke the deep convictions of Massachusetts people, when, in a public address on education, he exhorted the fathers and mothers of Massachusetts in the following words: "Save," said he, "save, spare, scrape, stint, starve, do anything but steal," to educate your children. And Dr. Howe, the noble-hearted director of the Institution for the Blind, lately uttered the deepest sentiments of our citizens, when, in speaking of our timents of our citizens, when, in speaking of our duties to the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the

idiotic, he said: "The sight of any human being

These measures are part of a great system

left to brutish ignorance is always demoralizing to the beholders. There floats not upon the stream of life a wreck of humanity so utterly shattered and crippled but that its signals of dis-tress should challenge attention and command assistance."
Sir, it was all glowing and fervid with sentiments like these, that, a few weeks ago, I entered this House—sentiments transfused into my soul from without, even if I had no vital spark of nofrom without, even if I had no vital spark of no-bleness to kindle them within. Imagine, then, my strong revulsion of feeling, when the first set, elaborate speech which I heard was that of the gentleman from Virginia, proposing to extend ig-norance to the uttermost bounds of this Repub-lic—to legalize it, to enforce it, to necessitate it, and make it eternal. Since him, many others have advocated the same abhorrent doctrine. Not satisfied with dooming a whole race of our fellow-beings to mental darkness, impervious and ever-lasting—not satisfied with drawing this black curtain of ignorance between man and nature, between the human soul and its God, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, across half the contibetween the numan soul and its God, from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande, across half the conti-nent—they desire to increase this race ten, twen-ty millions more; and to unfold and spread out this black curtain across the other half of the con-tinent. When, sir, in the halls of legislation, men

advocate measures like this, it is no figure of speech to say, that their words are the clanking of multitudinous fetters; each gesture of their arms tears human flesh with ten thousand whips; each exhalation of their breath spreads clouds of meral darkness from horizon to horizon. Twenty years ago, a sharp sensation ran through the nerves of the civilized world, at the story of a young man, named Caspar Hanser, found in the city of Nuremberg, in Bavaria. could not walk nor talk. He heard without understanding; he saw without perceiving; he moved without definite purpose. It was the soul of an infant in the hody of an adult. After he had learned to speak, he related that, from his earliest recollection, he had always been kept in a hole so small, that he could not stretch out his limbs, where he saw no light, heard no sound, nor even witnessed the face of the attendant who brought him his scanty food. For many years, conjecture was rife concerning his history, and all Germany was searched to discover his origin. After a long period of fruitless inquiry and speculation, public opinion settled down into the belief that he was the victim of some great, unnatural crime—that he was the heir to some throne, and had been sequestered by ambition; or the inheritor of vast wealth, and had been hidden away by cupidity; or the offspring of criminal indulgence, and had been buried alive to avoid exposure and shame. or the offspring of criminal indulgence, and had been buried alive to avoid exposure and shame. been buried alive to avoid exposure and shame. A German, Von Feuerbach, published an account of Caspar, entitled "The Example of a Crime on the Life of the Soul." But why go to Europe to be thrilled with the pathos of a human being shrouded from the light of nature, and cut off from a knowledge of duty and of God? To-day, in this boasted land of light and liberty, there are

in this boasted land of light and liberty, there are three million Caspar Hausers; and, as if this were not enough, it is proposed to multiply their number tenfold, and to fill up all the Western World with these proofs of human avarice and guilt. It is proposed that we ourselves should create, and should publish to the world, not one, but untold millions of "Examples of Crime on the Life of the Soul." It is proposed that the self-styled freemen, the self-styled Christians, of fifteen great States in this American Union, shall engage in the work of procreating, rearing, and selling Caspar Hausers, often from their own loins; and if any further development of soul or of body is allowed to the Bavarian child, it is only because such development will increase their market value at the barracoons. It is not from any difference of motive, but only the better to

What rights are more sacred or more dear t us than the conjugal and the parental? No sav-age nation, however far removed from the fron-tiers of civilization, has ever yet been discovered,

tiers of civilization, has ever yet been discovered, where these rights were unknown or unhonored. The beasts of the forest feel and respect them. It is only in the land of slaves that they are blotted out and annihilated.

Slavery is an unspeakable wrong to the conscience. The word "conscience" conveys a complex idea. It includes conscientiousness; that is, the sentiment or instinct of right and wrong; and intelligence, which is the guide of this sentiment. Conscience, then, implies both the desire or impulse to do right, and also a knowledge of what is right. Nature endows us with the sentiment, but the to do right, and also a knowledge of what is right.

Nature endows us with the sentiment, but the knowledge we must acquire. Hence we speak of an "enlightened conscience"—meaning thereby not only the moral sense, but that knowledge of circumstances, relations, tendencies, and results, which is necessary in order to guide the moral sense to just conclusions. Each of these elements is according to the selements. and to act right. Mere knowledge, without the and to act right. Mere knowledge, without the moral sense, can take no cognizance of the everlasting distinctions between right and wrong; and so the blind instinct, unguided by knowledge, will be forever at fault in its conclusions. The two were made to coexist and operate together, by Him who made the human soul. But the impious hand of man divorces these twin-capacities, wherever it denies knowledge. If one of these coërdiever it denies knowledge. If one of these coordinate powers in the mental realm be annulled by the Legislature, it may be called law; but it is repugnant to every law and attribute of God.

But, not satisfied with having invaded the hu-

But, not satisfied with having invaded the hu-man soul, and annihilated one of its most sacred attributes, in the persons of three millions of our fellow-men; not satisfied with having killed the conscience, as far as it can be killed by human device, and human force, in an entire ruce; we are now invoked to multiply that race, to extend it over regions yet unscathed by its existence, and there to call into being other millions of men, non whose souls and upon the souls of whose upon whose souls, and upon the souls of whose posterity, the same unholy spoliation shall be

ommitted fovever.

Slavery is an unspeakable wrong to the religious nature of man. The dearest and most precious of all human rights is the right of private judgment in matters of religion. I am interested in nothing else so much as in the attributes of my Creator, and in the relations which He has established between me and Himself, for time and for eternity. To investigate for myself these relations, and their To investigate for myself these relations, and their momentous consequences; to "search the Scriptures;" to explore the works of God in the outward and visible universe; to ask counsel of the signs and divines of the ages gone by—these are rights which it would be sacrilege in me to surrender; which it is worse sacrilege in any human render; which it is worse sacrilege in any human being or human government to usurp. Yet, by denying education to the slave, you destroy not merely the right but the power of personal examination in regard to all that most nearly concerns the soul's interests. Who so base as not to reverence the mighty champions of religious freedom, in days when the dungeon, the rack, and the fagot, were the arguments of a government theologys. Who does not reverence, I say, Wickliffe, Huss, Luther, and the whole army of martyrs whose blood reddened the axe of English intolerance? Yet it was only for this right of private judgment. blood reddened the axe of English intolerance? Yet it was only for this right of private judgment, for this independence of another man's control in religious concernments, that the godlike champions of religious liberty periled themselves and perished. Yet it is this very religious despotism over millions of men, which it is now proposed, not to destroy, but to create. It is proposed not to break old fetters and east them ways but to not to destroy, but to create. It is proposed not to break old fetters and cast them away, but to forge new ones and rivet them on. Sir, on the continent of Europe, and in the Tower of London, I have seen the axes, the chains, and other horrid implements of death, by which the great defenders of freedom for the soul were brought to their final doom—by which political and religious liberty was cloven down; but fairer and lovelier to the view were axe and chain and all the ghastly implements of death ever invented by religious mplements of death ever invented by religious bigotry or civil despotism to wring and torture freedom out of the soul of man—fairer and love-lier were they all than the parchment-roll of this House on which shall be inscribed a law for profaning one additional foot of American soil with the curse of slavery. [Here the Chairman's hammer announced the close of the hour. Mr. Mann had but one topic more which he designed to elu-cidate—the inevitable tendency of slavery to de-base the standard both of private and of public morals in any community where it exists.]

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